

Vol. I.

No. 1.

JOURNAL

OF THE

MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.



BY AUTHORITY OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
NEW YORK.

1879.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD,

UNITED STATES ARMY.

[Read before the Institution, January 11, 1879.]

Mr. President and Gentlemen, — I have not felt at liberty to decline your flattering invitation to address you, on the occasion of the inauguration of your Military Service Institution, and upon the important subject of the design, scope, and usefulness of such an Institution. Yet I approach the task with no little reluctance. The more I have considered it, from year to year, the more I am impressed with the magnitude and importance of the subject which here engages your attention.

You are intrusted with the preservation of the vital military germ from which your country expects great armies to spring in time of public danger, and you are expected to improve and perfect the methods by which such armies are to be rapidly brought into a state of mature strength and effective action. I can hardly find words to express my sense of the great responsibility which is thus devolved upon you, and of the importance of thorough preparation to fulfill all the duties which the safety of your country may require at your hands. To aid you in making this preparation is the design of this Institution. The peace-

ful arts, sciences, and industries of a people may carry the nation steadily, though slowly, forward in wealth and prosperity. The inevitable errors resulting from ignorance and inexperience cause, in civil affairs, only a temporary and slight retardation of the general progress. These errors are soon corrected, and the social and political organism goes on in its harmonious development and growth. The trouble was only like the friction of a machine, which a little oil has sufficed to correct. But, on the contrary, when the interests or passions of nations or peoples become antagonized, then each concentrates all its vast energies into one combined force to destroy the power of the other. The millions of human forces that have for a generation acted in countless different ways, and toward all possible diverse ends of human desire, are now united in one majestic power, and directed with all the energy of thousands of human passions combined toward the one common purpose of the national will. But alas! this vast engine of destruction or defense must be directed by one single human intellect, and the successful working of its several parts must depend upon the intelligence, courage, and fidelity of the few who may be chosen to guide them. A fault of the chief, or a failure of a single subordinate, may involve, in an hour, the loss of a battle possibly involving all the accumulated wealth of the people, even their liberties or the safety and honor of the nation. The work of a hostile army is like that of the fiend of fire. A magnificent city which generations have builded may be destroyed in a single night. So the wealth, liberties, and happiness of a people

may be lost in a single day of battle. How great, then, is the responsibility assumed by any man who accepts the military commission of his country! How imperative the duty to spare no possible effort to prepare himself to sustain with honor that great responsibility!

The duties of a military officer are becoming, year by year, more complex and more difficult to perform. Every progress made in the methods of war brings them more within the domain of science. The art of war has already approached the margin of the exact sciences, and the elements of the problems which war presents for solution are vastly more complex and difficult of exact measurement than those with which any other branch of science has to deal. A few may, possibly, by individual exertion alone, gain a mastery of this great science, but it is only by united and harmonious effort that the many may even approach to that degree of excellence which insures success in war. This necessity for systematic, combined action is felt by the votaries of science in all its branches. Hence the numerous associations for its advancement all over the world. In this need of mutual aid we find the great utility and importance of such an association as you have now formed for the advancement of military knowledge among its members, and for such improvement as may be possible in the now known methods and means of successful war.

As any branch of science advances, covers a wider and still wider space, becomes more and more complex, and more extended and perfect in every detail,

it is necessarily divided more and more into distinct specialties. The subject becomes too vast and too complex for the complete mastery of any one mind. This is in accordance with the universal law of organic development. At the same time a comprehensive knowledge of the results attained in every special department of any branch of scientific work, the ability to compare these results in the several specialties, and combine and use them together in their true scientific relation, is, more than ever before, necessary to one who would even approach a mastery of the science. It is not now sufficient that a high officer of the army be a good military engineer, a good tactician, a good quartermaster and commissary, a good commander of a battery, of a squadron, or of a battalion, or a good adjutant-general. He should have knowledge of all these, while being master of his own special branch of the service. Without this he cannot reasonably hope for success either in high command or in directing the duties of the general staff. Why did some of our staff officers in the late war display such great skill in the management of their departments? It was because they were not only educated soldiers, but had become generals capable of anticipating all the necessities of a great campaign.

But how can all this diversified knowledge be gained by any one individual? Few men are capable of the amount of labor which would be required to gain it by unaided effort, and fewer still could afford the necessary time. It is precisely through this association, akin to the numerous other scientific associations of this and

other countries, that the fruits of the study, researches, and thought of each member are to be made the acquired knowledge of all. You can *all* get here, in a few hours, the results of many weeks of diligent research and careful thought by any one of your number. You may thus multiply many fold your useful knowledge of the profession of arms, especially in those branches with which you are not immediately connected. Let no one apprehend that what seems trite and familiar to him will prove uninteresting to others. If he has diligently studied the subject to which his attention has been specially directed, he has learned something which will be new, as well as interesting, to the most learned of his associates. In the natural sciences there are now thousands and thousands of the most diligent workers, each devoting nearly his entire time to the development of his chosen specialty. The great philosopher appropriates to himself and assimilates all the results gained by these multitudes of workers, and these results become his own knowledge. From this great store of exact information he is enabled to discover the laws of nature, even so far as the laws which have governed the social development of the human races. Each of these multitudes of co-workers also finds time to read and appreciate the reports of what others have learned, and also to fully comprehend the generalizations which the great masters have wrought out from the vast store of knowledge which all have combined to gain. Thus all, from highest to lowest, profit by the labors of all, and every lover of science becomes familiar not only with the great laws of nature, but also

with the operation of these laws in multitudes of details, appreciates the co-relation of the natural forces, and thus himself becomes a more intelligent worker in his own specialty. Herein is the true scientific method, and there is no other road to the acquisition of real, exact, and extended knowledge. This is equally true in all branches of science, — no less so in the military than in any other. As the student of natural science dives deep into the recesses of nature, to there learn the facts recorded in natural history, so the military student must intently study the history of military contests and endeavor therefrom to learn the facts. In this study he is, indeed, at great disadvantage, as compared with the student of nature. However imperfectly man may be able to interpret it, the book of nature never lies. It is the word of the Great Creator. Not so with human history. In it must needs be more or less of error commingled with the truth. Hence the need of the more diligent study.

In spite of errors in the record, the essential truth, especially in military history, can generally be ascertained. A soldier under fire on the field of battle is the most honest of mortals. He acts out the very "thoughts of his heart." History generally gives enough of the essential facts concerning what was actually done, or not done, to give all the data which the military student needs for his purposes. In this connection it may be remarked that this and the coming generations are and will be very favored in having vastly more comprehensive, and, upon the whole, far more accurate histories of recent wars in

this and other countries, than have ever before been enjoyed by military students. In the study of military history, one central thought should be the constant guide. That is, to ascertain what influence each of the ascertained conditions exercised in producing the known result. A most common and fatal error is the inference that success proves the wisdom of all the means employed to secure it, or that failure condemns all those means. It is only by a careful comparison of similar results obtained under more or less diverse conditions, and of different results under more or less similar conditions, that the mere accidents may be eliminated from the question, and the controlling forces truly ascertained and measured. It may thus be learned, of each incidental condition of the military problem under consideration, whether that condition was favorable to the actual result, or whether it was, on the contrary, an opposing force; whether it contributed to success, or whether success was gained in spite of it. This is but a special statement of the general method by which the physical laws are discovered; but yet it cannot be too strongly impressed. This method is often disregarded, perhaps more frequently in military criticism than elsewhere. It has often been remarked that success is the only criterion of generalship. This doubtless must be true in popular estimation, but it is not true in fact, and ought not to be accepted as true by military students. One of the best exhibitions of the genius of Napoleon was his exact perception of what it actually was that gave him success. He frequently points out in his writings wherein his victories were

due to no special merit in his own operations, but to the faults of his adversary; in some cases even where, against a skillful adversary, his own plans must necessarily have failed. By comparison and full discussion of the results of your several studies, you will arrive at a clear perception of the principles involved in military operations, and a just appreciation of the many conditions under which armies have gained victories or suffered defeats.

A vast amount of this labor of deducing military principles from the experience of great and small captains has already been performed. The general laws which govern military operations are now familiar to you all. They are clearly laid down in your elementary text-books. But it must be remembered that these are only general laws. Like the laws of planetary motion, military laws involve never-ceasing perturbation. And unlike them, the perturbing forces are continually increasing in number, as well as varying in intensity and in direction. While these general military principles, like the laws of nature, of which they are in fact a part, are immutable, no practical problem can be solved without an accurate estimate of the disturbing conditions. And since modern improvements in the methods and means of war have greatly increased the number, variety, and influence of these conditions, the labor of the military student has increased instead of diminished, in spite of the great amount of the labor of others, the results of which he finds ready for his use. Hence military science should be a subject of never-ceasing and most diligent study.

I need not here attempt to enumerate the great variety of special subjects of military study. They are all well known, at least by name. What I want to impress upon you now is the necessity that every commander, within his sphere, be it great or small, shall have such knowledge of every one of these subjects as will enable him to understand the appropriate relations of all branches of the service to each other, to estimate properly the uses of each, and to measure with accuracy what each arm or department is able to accomplish, and in what periods of time given quantities of work can be performed. These are among the most important elements of every military problem, yet they are among the most neglected. So much so is this the case, that military operations are largely of a purely experimental character, and war is made "a game of chance"! All is to be staked on the "hazard of a battle"! or upon the chance of some combination of military movements involving the capacities for work of all branches of the service, none of which have been duly estimated. It may be true that "no man can predict the result of a battle." But some men seem to have come wonderfully near doing it every time. And they were the very men who were most thoroughly versed in every detail of military art, and who themselves attributed their great and uniform success, not to any special inspiration, but to great and diversified information and incessant labor. Here, then, is the great object of such study and discussion as this Institution will foster and encourage: to reduce the "chances" of war to the minimum; to bring it as nearly as possible within the domain of

exact science ; to improve to the utmost all material instrumentalities ; to learn how best to use these, and to estimate their true value ; to learn how to rapidly organize, equip, discipline, and handle new troops, *and then to judge correctly what enterprises may be undertaken with a reasonable expectation of success.* The habit of thought which this kind of study will cultivate will, in itself, be of very great value. It will check the tendency to hasty and inconsiderate action under excitement, — the giving of important orders without due estimate of the thing ordered to be done, — and will tend to insure the making of necessary preliminary arrangements to render the execution of orders practicable, in anticipation of the time when such orders may become necessary.

I knew a case where a corps was ordered to march in all possible haste to cut off the enemy's retreat, when the corps had to march more than twice as far to strike the enemy's line as the enemy had to make his escape, and the enemy had seven hours the start. Yet the plans for the day's operations of the army were based upon the expected success of that corps. Evidently no thought whatever was given to the question whether the thing so much desired could possibly be accomplished or not. It was enough that it was greatly desired. Let it be tried at all hazards.

That, gentlemen, is the broad road to military failure.

On the other hand, in a case where the flank of an army was turned by the enemy forcing the passage of a river in the evening, the commander, being informed at midnight of the exact time when this passage had

occurred, was able to send a division in time to seize the key-point of the road to his rear, hold his position another day, and thus gain the time which was essential to the success of his plans.

Doubtless you all recollect how Napoleon, at Arcola, on each of the two nights following the first two days of that battle, withdrew his army across the river, leaving only a small rear guard on the left bank, so that he might, in time, march to the succor of Vau-bois, and of the force besieging Mantua, if they should need his aid ; and then, getting intelligence of Vau-bois's security before morning, recrossed the river and renewed the attack upon the Austrians at dawn of day. This is what may be called eliminating the factor chance from the problem of war. The factor was indeed there, but Napoleon eliminated it by introducing a new "equation of condition," and thus secured a satisfactory solution of the problem, whatever might prove to be the value, or the "algebraic sign," of the unknown quantity, attack upon Vau-bois by the Austrians.

These simple ideas of pure mathematics and those of mechanics, and the relations they teach between time, motion, and force, are wonderfully applicable to the forces and engines of war. The simple suggestion of this principle is no doubt quite sufficient to those so familiar with it as you are. But it may be proper to add a few words upon the supreme importance of *time* in military operations. Its importance cannot be overestimated, yet it may be, and often is, estimated very erroneously.

An eminent field-marshal once said to his subordi-

nate, "Energy is the most important of military qualities. Hasten your movement. Money is precious, human life is still more precious, but that which is the most precious in the world is *time!*" No doubt the marshal was right in his application of this important principle to that particular case. But there is nearly as much danger of a misapplication of the principle in the one direction as in the other. Too great haste is nearly as great a fault as too little, and sometimes may be far more dangerous. The general who underestimates the time required for a division to reach the place assigned it on the field of battle, or who exhausts his troops by excessive marches and privation before the crisis of battle arrives, himself defeats that part of his army before the battle begins. Far better the certainty that an army will be in the best possible condition to defeat the enemy whenever they may meet, than the most superhuman energy to capture that enemy before he is defeated. But I would not have you underestimate the value of energy, — you cannot possibly overestimate the value of time. Strive always to make the best use of every moment of time, and to so husband and increase your strength that it may be most formidable at the crisis of battle. Do not waste the lives and strength of your troops in fruitless efforts. It is not merely so many human lives that are at stake. It is the strength — the very life-blood — of the nation that you may so waste as to endanger the public safety, which has been intrusted to your defense.

It is a grand feat to march forty miles and fight a battle in a day and a half, — provided you win the

battle. But it is very different if you lose the battle because of having exhausted the energy of your troops upon bad roads in dark nights, and by starvation. Remember I am now talking to commanders, whose business it is to think, not to subordinates whose only duty is to obey and execute. You all know well enough how to do the latter; the object of your studies is to excel in the former. And this distinction applies, in its proportionate degree, to all commanders, from the highest to the lowest. Besides, as you all well know, modern changes in the tactics of battle, due to the increased range and effectiveness of fire-arms, bring into far greater prominence than ever before the functions of commander, which officers of all grades must exercise. Blind obedience, courage, and even discipline, however great, can no longer be relied upon to gain victories. Every captain and lieutenant should be, in no small degree, a real general. These considerations are perhaps of even more importance still to those officers who may be called upon to discharge the duties of the general staff in time of war. For upon their intelligence and sound judgment the commanding general must, in great measure, rely.

I will not consume your time in the enumeration of the great numbers of details to which your investigations and discussions may be profitably directed. All these will occur to some of you; they will thus be brought forward and receive the attention they merit. But I have thought it might be useful to direct special attention to this one branch of the subject, which experience shows to have been more neglected than any other of equal importance. His

tory is full of examples where vast masses of men, mis-called armies, and vast military resources have been literally thrown away and wasted through sheer mismanagement and want of economy. By economy here I do not mean mere economy of money or of material resources, nor of time alone, nor yet of the lives and strength of men, but of all these combined: economy of military strength, of the power which the nation has willed shall be used in the defense of its interests and its honor. The amount of effort that may be demanded of troops in or during a given time must always be determined with due regard to the work required of them at the end of that time. Thus, if by a forced march which will leave one third, one half, or even two thirds of your men behind on the road, you can effect a surprise so as to strike the enemy in flank, or at some unguarded point, you may gain, with the few men who have been able to accomplish the march, a success which might have been impossible by an ordinary movement of your whole force. If, on the contrary, after a forced march, you must attack the enemy in force, you can hardly hope for success. Your troops will be too much reduced in numbers and too much exhausted to make the attack with the requisite vigor. For this reason night marches are generally to be avoided when troops are moving to the attack. After such a march, especially if the troops go into action at the dawn of day and without breakfast, they will probably become exhausted, lose their energy and, to a great degree, their courage at the moment when these are necessary to crown their efforts with victory. When troops are on the defensive the case is quite the

reverse. To an army compelled to retire before a superior force, darkness is one of the greatest of blessings. By withdrawing at night-fall from a position no longer tenable, a new position may be taken up, by, or soon after, the dawn of day. Then, while the rear guard retards the enemy's advance, the army has time to intrench, get breakfast, and take some rest before the enemy can make the necessary preparations for a formidable attack. In all such defensive operations, the new positions should be chosen, the general line indicated, the corps and divisions assigned to places, and the commanders informed of the plans, all in advance of the time when the movement becomes necessary. This is even more important in the event that the enemy succeed in breaking your line or turning a flank so as to compel you to commence the retreat before dark. In such a case it is too late to send orders to the separate divisions in time, and the doubt and uncertainty in which they are left often leads to disaster.

Here is a fine field for the work of young officers. To study military topography, to select the best military positions which the ground affords, to locate the troops for defense, or form them for attack, to conduct them to their designated positions by night or by day, and to make yourselves familiar with the plans of a campaign so that you may aid in the orderly movement of all the troops and show them that somebody, at least, knows precisely what it is that they are expected to do. You will soon acquire the habit of making such a study of every landscape upon which your eye happens to fall. You will select the best mil

itary positions, and go through the mental process of disposing troops for attack and defense, and conducting them through all the vicissitudes of a battle, which will be as real to you as any of which you have read in history.

The moral effect of results upon troops must never be overlooked. They should never be given reason to believe that their commander has been defeated. They should see that all events, even including apparent reverses, have been anticipated and provided for. Their movements are then to them only a part of the general plan. They are content to have punished the enemy severely and made him pay adequately for the ground he has gained. They are as full of heart and courage on the morrow as they were the day before. A commander should always keep in mind, and impress the same upon his subordinates, and even upon the men, that ultimate success is the only end worth considering, that temporary advantages are important only as they contribute to that end, and that any amount of patient endurance and even apparent failures are not too great a price to pay for that final triumph. Let no temporary advantage divert you for a moment from the great end in view, and thus tempt you to sacrifice your means and incur hazard of failure for the sake of momentary success or the excitement and personal glory of victory. This temptation is sometimes a very strong one, especially to subordinates, and it cannot be too carefully guarded against. War is a grave and serious business, where all personality should be merged in one common body and head—the army and its commander

This subject is probably more important in our country than in any other, for the reason that our standing army is very small, our organized and disciplined militia not much larger, and hence that our main reliance must be upon an army organized from the raw material after war has become imminent, or even after hostilities have actually commenced. As all military men know, this necessarily involves vast sacrifices of life and treasure, great prolongation of the period of hostilities before final success can even be hoped for, and increased danger of ultimate defeat. With the wisdom of this policy we have little or nothing to do. Our business is to prepare ourselves to the extent of our ability to make it effective for the security of our country whenever the public necessity may call it into operation. I therefore commend this subject to your special attention, and would suggest to the older officers of the Institution that they could hardly render a more important service to their younger companions, or, at this time, to the country, than by giving these young officers the teachings of their own experience in the organization, instruction, and handling of volunteer troops. It may be safely said that no such valuable instruction on that subject is now to be obtained from any other source in the world. Let not this generation pass away without leaving for the next this one among other valuable lessons of our costly experience. This will not only aid the next generation to meet a great emergency, if need be, as you were called upon to meet it, but will prepare them to assist in a no less important duty, which it is to be hoped some of them may be called upon to

perform, namely, the preparation of a military system better adapted to the necessities of our vast and rapidly increasing country.

Our own military history affords some splendid examples of the skillful handling of large armies, both on the offensive and on the defensive, during long and bloody campaigns. They are great examples of this steady devotion to one common purpose, maintained with marvelous tenacity on both sides: on the one till success was assured, and on the other till it was no longer to be hoped for. These are worthy of the most careful study, and they will show you that there is practically no limit to the spirit, endurance, and cheerful sacrifice of the American soldier, so long as he is inspired with reasonable confidence in his commander's ability to make those sacrifices fruitful of good results; so long as he believes he is contributing something toward final success. But our soldiers are too intelligent to be long deceived, and however willing a man may be to give his life for his country, he has no wish to throw it away for nothing. Hence no man can hope for success in command of an army, or even of a small portion of an army, unless he can inspire his troops with confidence in his ability, — they must feel that he knows what he is doing all the time. This is the first, or certainly the most important, step toward discipline. Mere arbitrary discipline may give the appearance of the most regular troops anywhere but on the battle-field. But implicit faith and confidence are the only sure foundation of that real discipline which makes troops reliable in action. To merit and

inspire this confidence should be the constant study of every officer. This confidence once gained, the officer need not hesitate to trust in his men as they do in him. He will have reason to marvel at their steadfast devotion. This gallantry and steadfast courage of the common soldier are the military qualities which justly excite our highest admiration. Like the charming beauty and still more charming graces of our lady friends, we never tire of singing their praises though they be well-nigh universal. But after you have seen thousands of these brave men march forth to fruitless slaughter, you will begin to realize that there must be something more valuable in war, and possibly because far more rare, than this devoted courage. Then when on the eve of battle you are inspired to look toward the heavenly throne of the God of battles, your prayer will be, like that of the great king of Israel, for an "understanding heart" and wisdom to guide your people aright. Through such wisdom alone can come to you victory, honor, and glory.

I congratulate you, my brother officers, upon the foundation of this Institution, and I predict for it that great measure of success which will be worthy of your zeal in the profession of your choice, and of your unsurpassed love of our country and of its free institutions.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES B. FRY,
COLONEL, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.

[Read before the Institution, April 12, 1879.]

EARLY in the spring of 1878, a few officers of the army stationed in New York city proposed the formation of a society for the advancement of military science, and for other purposes. There was nothing original in either the conception of the enterprise or the place for its organization. Similar associations exist in foreign services, notably the British ; our own navy has one, and the officers of the army at West Point have a local one at that place. At a preliminary meeting held in June last, at which every branch of the service — active and retired — was represented, the matter was referred to a committee empowered to prepare a programme. On Saturday, September 28, 1878, the committee submitted the following report to a large and harmonious meeting, and it was unanimously adopted : —

The Committee met at Governor's Island, July 18, 1878, and, after due consideration, decided to submit the following programme at a general meeting to be called at Headquarters General Recruiting Service, September 28, 1878, at 2 P. M.

The Committee recommends : —

I. That a Code of Regulations, similar to that of which a synopsis is

hereto appended, be voted upon at said meeting, section by section ; this Code has been modeled upon that of the Royal United Service Institution, but with modifications tending toward simplicity of construction.

II. That upon the adoption of a Code, those concurring shall hold an election for President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer, for the period ending January 1, 1879.

III. That subsequently the Recording Secretary shall prepare a circular, containing a list of officers of the Institution, a copy of the Code, a roster of members stationed in or near the city of New York, and such other data as may be necessary, in order that any one living at a distance, desiring to join the Institution prior to December 1, 1878, may send with his notice a vote for some available representative of his corps or arm of service, as a member of the Executive Council for two years.

IV. That an election for members of the Executive Council be held December 1, 1878, by which time the usual changes of station will have been accomplished.

V. That members shall not be required to pay dues for the first year (1879) before February 1 of that year.

In closing this report the Committee earnestly recommends that for the first year, at least, each member of the Institution shall exert his personal influence with professional associates — especially those in the field — to join in this enterprise. In this way especially will that harmonious understanding and unity of purpose be promoted, without which the army can never expect thorough appreciation and support.

Signed by Colonels Barnard, Stanley, Davis, Brown, Graham, Simpson, Fry, and Rodenbough ; Lieutenant-Colonels Wallace, Ayres, and Perry ; Majors Arnold, Heger, and Lieber ; and Captain Kent.

The meeting, of which Colonel Z. B. Tower, Corps of Engineers, was chairman, and First Lieutenant W. W. Daugherty, Twenty-second Infantry, secretary, then proceeded to organize "The Military Service Institution of the United States," adopting the following

CODE OF BY-LAWS.

TITLE. — This Society shall be known as THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

LOCATION. — The Rooms or Headquarters to be located in the city of New York.

DESIGN. — The design contemplates professional unity and improve-

ment by correspondence, discussion, and the reading and publication of papers; the ultimate establishment of a Military Library and Museum; and, generally, the promotion of the military interests of the United States.

COMPOSITION. — All Officers of the Army and Professors at the Military Academy shall be entitled to membership, without ballot, upon payment of the entrance fee.

GOVERNMENT. — 1st. The officers of the Institution shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents (two Staff and three Line officers), a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Vice-Treasurer.

2d. There shall be an Executive Council consisting of fourteen members, including one representative from each Staff corps and department not represented by a Vice-President; two representatives each from the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry arms, and one representative from the Retired List; *provided*, that when there is not a sufficient variety of officers available, the above proportions may be disregarded.

3d. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be members of the Council *ex officio*.

4th. The affairs of the Institution shall be conducted by the Council, which may make such special regulations, consistent with the Constitution, as may seem necessary. Five members of the Council may constitute a quorum.

5th. The Chairman of the Council shall appoint a sub-committee of five as a Publication Committee, to which shall be submitted all papers for inspection, and no paper shall be read before the Institution, or printed, without the sanction of the Committee; but two thirds of the Council shall be required for the rejection of a paper. The Committee shall also supervise all printing.

Three members may constitute a quorum.

MEETINGS. — A General Meeting shall be held on the second Saturday in January, annually, at which shall be presented the regular report of the Executive Council.

The Council may call a General Meeting at ten days' notice, by posting a memorandum, specifying the object of the meeting, in the rooms of the Institution, and publishing a notice in the columns of at least one professional newspaper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. — An entrance fee of five dollars (\$5) shall be paid by each member on joining the Institution, which sum shall be in lieu of the dues for the first year of membership.

The annual subscription shall be not less than two dollars (\$2), due January 1st.

The payment of a sum of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) shall constitute a member for life.

ELECTIONS.— 1st. There shall be a biennial election for officers at the General Meeting on the second Saturday in January; but in order to complete the organization of the Institution, an election shall be held at the meeting which adopts this Code, for President, Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice-Treasurer, who shall hold their offices until the regular election in January, 1879.

TERM OF SERVICE — All officers of the Institution to serve for two years, and six members of the Council shall be nominated for reëlection.

HONORARY MEMBERS.— The President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the General and Lieutenant-General of the Army shall be Honorary Members of the Institution; *provided*, also, that the two officers last named shall be eligible for full membership at option.

JOURNAL.— A Journal of the Transactions of the Institution shall be kept by the Recording Secretary, and as often as may be deemed practicable by the Council it shall be published in pamphlet form and distributed to members, free of expense. Surplus copies may be sold to the public, under the regulations of the Council.

CORRESPONDENCE.— The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence, under the general supervision of the President, and shall furnish the Executive Committee with such information as he may possess concerning members at a distance.

CHANGES IN THE LAWS.— Changes in the Constitution may be made by a vote of two thirds of the members of the Institution; *provided*, that due notice has been mailed to each member, and posted in the rooms of the Institution, at least sixty (60) days prior to the meeting. Absent members may vote by proxy.

The following officers were elected for the period ending January 11, 1879, and to avoid repetition, it may be stated here that the same officers were, at a regular meeting held January 11, 1879, reëlected for the term ending in January, 1881.

PRESIDENT.

Major-General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, United States Army.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Brevet Major-General GEO. W. GETTY, Colonel 3d Artillery.

Brevet Major-General DAVID S. STANLEY, Colonel 22d Infantry.

Brevet Major-General Z. B. TOWER, Colonel Corps of Engineers.
 Brevet Major-General JAMES B. FRY, Colonel Adjutant-Gen. Dept.
 Brevet Major-General WESLEY MERRITT, Colonel 5th Cavalry.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Brevet Brigadier-General THEO. F. RODENBOUGH, Colonel U. S. A.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. NORMAN LIEBER, Major and J. A.

TREASURER.

Brevet Brigadier-General NATHAN W. BROWN, Colonel Pay Dept.

VICE-TREASURER.

Brevet Major JOSEPH P. SANGER, Captain 1st Artillery.

At a general meeting held at the rooms of the Institution, November 30, 1878, Brevet Major-General James B. Fry, Vice-President, in the chair, an election was held for the Executive Council, to serve for two years. Two hundred and twenty-eight members voted, with the following result : —

FOR THE STAFF. — Colonels N. H. Davis, Ins. Gen. ; N. W. Brown, Pay Dept. ; M. D. L. Simpson, Sub. Dept. ; J. M. Cuyler, Med. Dept. ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Perry, Q. M. Dept. ; Majors G. N. Lieber, Judge Adv., and T. J. Treadwell, Ord. Dept.

FOR THE LINE. — Colonel T. L. Crittenden, 17th Inf. ; Lieutenant-Colonels R. B. Ayres, 3d Art. ; T. H. Neill, 6th Cav. ; Major Z. R. Bliss, 25th Inf. ; Capts. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav., and J. P. Sanger, 1st Art.

FOR THE RETIRED LIST. — Colonel T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A. The President and Vice-Presidents are members of the Council, *ex officio*.

With other business transacted was the appointment of a committee, of which General Crittenden was chairman, to select a seal for the Institution. Subsequently the committee agreed upon a device which has been adopted, and is now in use.

At the first meeting of the Executive Council, December 7, 1878, Major-General W. S. Hancock in

the chair, the following sub-committees were announced: —

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE. — Colonels Crittenden, Tower, Fry, Lieutenant-Colonel Ayres, Major Treadwell.

APPROPRIATIONS. — Colonels Davis, Brown, Getty, Stanley, and Simpson.

BY-LAWS. — Colonels Fry, Merritt, Lieutenant-Colonel Neill, Majors Lieber and Bliss.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM. — Colonels Cuyler, Rodenbough, Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, Captains Heyl and Sanger.

Major-General John M. Schofield, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Commanding the Department of West Point, was invited to read the first paper before the Institution, at the general meeting on the second Saturday in January, 1879. That paper will appear in the initial number of the "Journal of Transactions." Up to this date, nearly five hundred officers of the army have become members.

The rooms of the Institution, for the present established on Governor's Island, are large and commodious, and are occupied by authority of Major-General Hancock, with the approval of the Secretary of War (given January 24, 1879).¹ The Secretary of War has authorized the Quartermaster's Department to transport articles contributed by officers of the army to the library and to the museum of the Institution, and some valuable contributions have already been made. With kindly remembrances from officers who are scattered over the immense territory of the United States, and with contributions from other sources, we may hope that the museum will, in due time, prove both instructive and interesting. Resolutions have

¹ See "Correspondence."

been adopted by the Council, which it is hoped will result in securing valuable additions from foreign as well as domestic sources. It has been resolved to bestow, annually, suitable medals, as rewards for the best essays on military subjects.

Through the liberality of our members and friends we have begun to form a library, which doubtless will, in time, prove worthy of the large field and general interests which the Institution is designed to embrace.

These two branches are of the very highest importance. It is quite easy for us to-day to add to them what may be of present interest, but if we neglect to do so, those who are to come after us may find it a difficult matter to obtain the historical remembrances of the past which are now within our reach.

The financial condition is good. The Treasurer has received from members \$2,001.25 as initiation fees. There has been expended in furnishing rooms for library and museum, printing, etc., \$1,108, leaving a balance on hand of \$893.25, to which may be added about two hundred dollars, due from members who have not yet paid.

It is understood to be the policy of the management to practice rigid economy, and, in all things involving expense, to "make haste slowly:" to spend money only to meet demands already well established, and not to encourage wants by appropriating money in advance to meet them. The Institution unquestionably originated in response to a want of the service. A few years ago the members of a graduating class at West Point adopted a ring bearing the insignia of a pile of cannon-balls, with the inscrip-

tion, "We separate for service." This clever device is almost as applicable to our entire army as to a graduating class of our Military Academy. We are brought together only by war, and it is only then that we have the opportunity fully to understand and appreciate each other. The great object towards which our professional efforts are directed is, in war, brought plainly to view; and each, while aiming directly at it, sees clearly how futile his labors would be without the efficient coöperation of the others. A laudable spirit of emulation then marks the different fractions of the service, which work harmoniously and in unison. But when war ends we "separate for service," — for the service of peace, of the toil and the drudgery of preparation. Our little army of some twenty thousand is scattered over the vast area from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the British possessions to the Gulf of Mexico. This is something more even than separation. For many it is practically isolation. Numerous little groups, or perhaps single individuals, are sent into the great wilderness, or into the populous regions, to perform, quite out of sight of the rest of the army, the various parts allotted to them. Pursuing thus their different paths for many years, their actual separation must inevitably increase. Each, attending honestly and earnestly to what he has in hand, becomes inclined perhaps to exaggerate the importance of it, because he has not the opportunity to view it in its relations to other parts and to the whole. This tendency necessarily grows stronger as the older officers, who have seen all of the parts working together in war, die out and

are replaced by younger men who have had no such experience. It is thus that in times of peace differences grow up on professional questions in which nearly always both are right and both are wrong. The trouble is not actual misunderstanding, but a lack of full understanding as to what we are all doing. For example, it may be said, without asserting its literal truth, but merely in the way of illustration, that no engineer officer, quartermaster, or commissary is giving thought to the question as to whether the sabre should be discarded from the cavalry service; nor have officers of cavalry and infantry had the subject of torpedoes as a means of river and harbor defense so brought to their notice as to interest them in it. Yet both are important, and every soldier has a general interest in such questions. It is quite certain, however, that the defects in our service resulting from the isolation of its parts have occurred to most officers, and now and then remedies have been suggested. No one, it is presumed, will advocate the primitive system of making every man a "Jack of all trades." That would be going backwards. But without undertaking to say what would certainly be the best remedy for the difficulty under consideration, it may confidently be asserted that the Military Service Institution is well calculated to afford some relief. Here we may hope to bring together on common ground all branches of the army. Though habitually separated for service, we may here be reunited for the common good. Here certainly there may be beneficial interchange of views and profitable recitals of experience. Professional improvement, better personal ac-

quaintance, and more intimate knowledge of what we are all doing, and how we are doing it, and what we ought to do next, may be regarded as important, if not the primary objects of our Institution. But besides professional advancement, there are questions in which we are all equally interested, which, if brought under careful consideration in an association of this sort, could be more judiciously handled than they have heretofore been through individual effort alone.

General Grant is credited by the newspapers with having recently said that the army never had any peace except in time of war. He was speaking with reference to the military legislation of last year. We all know that the army is the creation of Congress, and that its strength, organization, compensation, etc., must from time to time undergo revision at the hands of the power which created it and by which it exists. Congress always desires to act understandingly in military legislation, and to this end its committees and members seek information from the best sources which occur to them. It has generally happened that the officers called upon have not agreed in the advice given the law-makers, and the result has been that the more information Congressmen received, the more they were confused. It is to be hoped that this Institution may promote such an understanding, at least upon those matters which concern alike all branches of the service, as to bring about a unanimity of sentiment upon them, and thus render possible a concurrent and potent expression of views upon points affecting our general welfare.

The Institution opens another important field of

usefulness both to the public and to the army, in affording a medium through which to present full and authentic accounts of such military operations and affairs as it may be proper and of interest to make known. This object is not accomplished either by official reports or by the newspaper accounts when published merely as news; nor by these two combined. The first is usually formal, based on acquaintance by the superior authority with facts and circumstances which, not being known to the ordinary reader, render official reports often unintelligible, generally unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the news-gatherer, though zealous and faithful, must nevertheless proceed in haste, and is often misled. While we, of course, could not presume to interfere in the least with either of them, we may hope to bring up a reserve of explanatory and well-digested accounts for the receipt of which it is thought the public might in time fall into the habit of suspending its judgment, especially where the honor of the service or the reputation of individuals was at stake. This would to a slight extent link us to the public, and tend in some degree to bring about the relations of the army to the people which General Pope considers "indispensable to its life as well as necessary to the satisfaction of the nation." He says, "In order that the army should be maintained in anything like a satisfactory or efficient state, it is essential that its relations to the people and to the government should be made closer and more harmonious. Unless this can be done it always invites, and will always provoke, criticism and unfriendly action." It may be assumed that all which is calculated

to enlighten the public concerning the army will contribute to the closer relations which are properly mentioned above as so desirable.

Again, it would certainly be gratifying to the army to find that this Institution provided a sanctum in which the stories of its many operations could be told with a fullness and freedom not customary in official reports, and where every man could feel sure that the facts he might think best to present would be considered, not simply, as in the case of official reports, by higher authority under the pressure of other and perhaps weightier matters, but by a large association of his brother officers, regardless of rank. Then, too, there are many things of interest which are not subjects for official reports to higher authority through the regular channels, which might properly come before an institution of this sort. To what extent these things may be practicable or judicious will, no doubt, be determined with the growth of the association.

The Institution is now established. What it will accomplish remains to be seen. The trouble in starting it was trifling compared with that which must be encountered in a complete development of its usefulness. The dispersion of our troops in time of peace, mentioned as one of the causes for the creation of this Institution, will no doubt prove to be a serious obstacle to its progress and success. It will be found no easy matter to keep up an interest among members who can but seldom, if ever, have an opportunity of taking part in person in the transactions and management of the association.

The Executive Council is the agent, with full pow-

ers, for the entire membership. The active interest and judicious management of the Council may be looked to with confidence to make the Military Service Institution of the United States all that it ought to be.

MARCHES.

BY BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,

COLONEL SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

[Read before the Institution, April 12, 1879.]

IN arms, ammunition, supplies, transportation, in all equipments for the soldier, we have surpassed the ancients, and, thanks to our accomplished staff, stand to-day, in all these respects, on a level with the foremost nations. And yet if we accept the most authentic accounts, we have been greatly excelled by the armies of antiquity, and, indeed, by modern European armies, in marches.

It seems strange, but if the above statement be true, the staff, in all its departments, has made progress, and the line, so far as marches are concerned, has retrograded.

No one can controvert the statement that we have made great progress in all those branches of the service committed to the staff. But to show that we have retrograded in marching ability, it is necessary to cite some examples from history. There are hundreds of such examples; but a few will be enough for the present purpose.

The march of General Crawford's brigade to the field of Talavera was a marvelous performance. The men, carrying sixty pounds each, marched sixty-two

English miles in twenty-six hours, leaving behind only seventeen stragglers. Few examples in any period surpass this one. Suwarrow's march of seventy miles in thirty-six hours, with seven or eight thousand men, is a notable military achievement. But these marches, extraordinary as they were, are not believed to be beyond our ability if placed under the same circumstances. There is a latent energy in good soldiers, which in an emergency enables them sometimes for a single effort to surpass nature. But when we remember the one hundred and fifty miles' march of the Spartans to the field of Marathon, made in three days, notwithstanding their cumbrous weapons, we are compelled to admit their superiority in marching ability.

As the only purpose of the writer is to call the attention of our officers to this subject, with the hope that the cause of our inability to make such marches as have been made may be found out, and, if possible, removed, but one or two other statements of history on this subject will be cited.

Cicero says, "In difficult expeditions a soldier often carries fifteen days' rations, sometimes a palisade; but that he no more considers his buckler, his cuirass, and his helmet as a part of his burden, than his shoulders, his arms, and his hands, for he looks upon his weapons as members of his body." We know that Cæsar sometimes ordered his legions to carry twenty, and Scipio as much as thirty days' rations. Each soldier carried, besides, tools, utensils, and at least one palisade. Without counting arms, the weight which the soldier carried, supposing him to be rationed for

fifteen days, was sixty pounds. And yet it is stated that these Roman soldiers, although thus weighted down, marched twenty-four miles (eight leagues) in five hours of time, — a rate of speed almost equal to that of the modern pedestrian who carries no weight.

There are persons who doubt the truth of accounts which tell us of those prodigious military feats of the ancients. But when we consider the great number of examples given, the various times and places when and where they occurred, and the many authors who narrate them, it seems unreasonable to doubt.

Again, when we remember that war was the chief business of many ancient nations, that from youth to old age every citizen was enrolled, exercised, and prepared to endure all the arduous duties of a soldier, we must cease to wonder at their marches.

Let us look for a moment at the military system of the Romans. According to the institution of Romulus every Roman was enrolled at the age of seventeen years, without distinction of rich or poor, and then began military instruction and exercises, to continue for twenty-nine years. An extract from the historian and soldier, Josephus, will present the Roman soldier more graphically than I can do it.

“If we consider,” says he, “what a study the Romans made of the military art, it must be admitted that the great power to which they are come is not the gift of fortune, but a recompense of their virtue. They did not wait for war to teach them the use of arms; they were not seen asleep in the bosom of peace, only commencing to prepare for war when necessity roused them; but as though their arms were

born with them, as though they made part of their limbs, never do they rest from exercises; and their military exercises are serious apprenticeships to combats. Every day each soldier made proof of his strength and courage, so that battles to them were nothing new, nothing difficult. Accustomed to keep their ranks, disorder never was found among them, fear never troubled their spirit, fatigue never wasted their strength." And in concluding this subject he says, "Their exercises are combats without the effusion of blood, and their combats bloody exercises."

Considering, then, the military institutions, customs, and long-continued exercises of the Romans, we should have better reason for surprise if they had not excelled, than at the accounts of their excellence.

It is not supposed for a moment that our government ever will or ought to adopt the military system of the Romans. It is to be hoped that we shall always have a higher and nobler vocation than war and conquest. Peaceable as we are, however, we must have an army, and the smaller it is the better it ought to be.

These examples and customs are cited as, perhaps, showing the only reason why the soldiers of the past could march farther and carry more than the soldiers of the present time. If this is the reason, the difficulty can be overcome. It is a fact that our race is physically equal to any now living. And it is almost a demonstration that in this respect we are equal to the best of the ancients. We have their pictures, statues, armor, and skeletons, and all these show that physically we are their equals. With their training,

then, we shall equal them, and with the advantages which we undoubtedly have in arms, clothing, and condensed food, we ought to surpass them in marching. It is not intended here to suggest changes in our military system which would require legislation. This we consider the province of the statesman.

But the very purpose of our Institution is to promote the efficiency of our army as it is, and it is believed that without any legislation, our little army, or a part of it, may be greatly benefited by such training as was practiced of old by the greatest of military powers. The most arduous and dangerous duty which our soldiers have to perform is campaigning against the Indians. The Indians are, to-day, certainly equal to any skirmishers in the world. With the instinctive cunning of the wild animals which they hunt and feed upon, they unite much of the art of war, which they have learned from us, to a hardihood which results from a life-long training in the open air. A temperature that would be death to a man unaccustomed to exposure is harmless to them. From frequent hunting expeditions and war parties, they have become familiar with the vast country over which they roam; all of them are skillful marksmen. They cannot afford to waste ammunition, for it is to them like market money to a prudent housewife, and life depends upon its judicious expenditure. These are the formidable enemies our soldiers have to fight. It does not signify, that they are contemptible in numbers when compared to our nation, for almost always we have to fight them with numbers against us.

And what for the most part has been the training of our soldiers whom we send out to these desperate encounters? Expeditions against the Indians usually start from posts situated in a climate where the winters are intensely cold. And often in the spring, comes an order to send every available man to the field. These men have been for several months doing only the usual routine duty of a garrison. Many of them must break down on the second march and become an incumbrance to the command. But the column must pursue, overtake, and fight such enemies as have just been described. The Indians are only overtaken when they choose to be, only fight when it suits them, and so, of course, on their own chosen ground. The courage displayed by our officers and soldiers is simply amazing.

These difficulties are obvious, all our officers know them.

How to obviate them is the question.

We suggest training, exercise, practice with the gun, and selected soldiers only, for such expeditions. A few regiments filled up with men selected for strength and activity, and not over thirty-five years of age, posted in a climate where they could exercise, march, and practice shooting all winter, would do more to suppress Indian outbreaks than four times their numerical force of ordinary troops. These are the men that should get extra duty pay, for they should be exercised until, like the Roman soldier, they considered a battle a relief.

Our army is so small, so scattered, its duties so many and various, that the difficulties of putting such

a scheme in practice on a large scale are probably insurmountable. But it is believed that even on a small scale the experiment would result in much good.

To conclude this matter, it seems to the writer that we, in common with all the world, have been rearing a magnificent military superstructure on a foundation which we have permitted somewhat to decay. As rules and maxims of war have been established; indeed, as war has grown from the tumultuous conflicts of old tribes of people to be a science cultivated by all civilized nations, the capacity and knowledge of the commander of armies has come to be of far more importance than the personal courage and prowess which formerly were the essential qualities for his high position. To-day all governments are educating officers, teaching all that is known in every branch of knowledge, however remotely connected with war, that they may have commanders in an emergency, but doing nothing to make the soldier, except instructing him in tactics. We should strive to have the best soldiers as well as the best officers.

This interesting subject is but glanced at here. There are many things taken for granted in the views presented, that a more thorough investigation may disprove. For example, the clothing of our soldiers is undoubtedly more comfortable than that of the ancients, but does it afford as free and easy use of body and limbs? Can it be possible that sandals are better than shoes for marching? Certainly soldiers never had greater need of good clothing, especially for the feet, than the memorable ten thousand in their eight months' battle and march from Babylon to

the Bosphorus. How did they protect themselves from the terrible cold and burning heat of the climates through which they passed? These thoughts apply chiefly to the infantry, but the same questions are of as much interest to the cavalry.

How did the Greeks and Romans caparison and shoe their horses? It is a question, indeed, whether they shod them or not, at least for many ages. Saddles were not used until the fourth century, and stirrups not until the sixth of our era. It would require considerable practice to enable our cavalry recruits, with a drawn sword, to mount a horse thus caparisoned. Indeed, but few of our best horsemen can perform this feat, and yet it was required of every Roman cavalryman. It is thus seen how thoroughly horses as well as men must have been trained. There are men of much knowledge and experience who now contend that a horse ought never to be shod. It seems hardly possible that under all circumstances this can be true. One of the strongest arguments, there being no positive proof on the subject, that the ancients must have shod their horses is that without shoes they could not have made the marches and campaigns recorded. But even the hoof of the horse can be trained, and we do not know to what extent it may be hardened.

We ought to prepare our soldiers better for their Indian campaigns, and in such warfare we must recognize the fact that activity, training, and well developed muscles, marksmanship, and horsemanship are quite as essential for the men as education for the officers. In the contests of pedestrians, boatmen, box-

ers, and runners, no one enters the lists, or could hope for a prize, without hard training. Our soldiers should have at least as good a chance in their contest for life. Give a badge of honor to the best soldier in a regiment, and soon the best soldier in our army will become as notable as was the first grenadier of France.

CAVALRY: ITS ORGANIZATION AND ARMAMENT.

BY BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT,

COLONEL FIFTH CAVALRY.

It has become so common to assert that the uses and armament of cavalry must be materially modified to meet the recent changes in small arms and tactics, that much confusion has arisen in the minds of military men as to what modifications are necessary. Some, because of the iteration of the idea, have gone so far as to make wild guesses as to the changes which should be made, while others agree that cavalry as an arm of the service will be unimportant in future wars. It is to be regretted that cavalry officers have conceded this, and that men of some experience in the cavalry service have advocated the abandonment of the sabre as a weapon for mounted men. It seems to have been forgotten by these officers that the cavalry has been advancing as other arms of the service have advanced, and that at this day the cavalry is as far progressed by its own experience in great battles in our country, as either the infantry or the artillery. In fact, it can be established, I think, that if there is any difference in improvements in modern warfare, it is in favor of our mounted troops.

Contrast the cavalry of the present with that of

Frederick the Great, or of Napoleon, in the points of formation and tactics. Instead of the heavy, solid, inflexible columns, which permitted unrestrained action in but one direction, we have a simple, flexible, and easily modified battle array, which can multiply its assaulting powers to infinity, or can hurl itself in solid mass against an enemy by a single impulse. Has the infantry arm been improved? How much more the armament of the cavalry. While we still retain the sabre, opportunities for the effective use of which history shows occur once or oftener in every battle, we have a short breech-loader, which for the purposes of battle on foot is as effective at reasonable ranges as are the arms used by the infantry; and there is more than one gun for the cavalry brought nearer perfection as a repeating arm than any yet invented for infantry use.

In a letter from the highest army authority, asking the views of officers on the subject of the abandonment of the sabre, it was intimated that age in military matters was ultra-conservative, and opposed to all change; while youth was progressive and innovative. As a nation we can afford to be original, and as individuals we may invite progress, but in neither capacity can we be justified in adopting new ideas without carefully reckoning the results, simply for the reputation of being youthful and adventurous. A cavalry leader who conducts a headlong charge over unknown ground against an undeveloped foe, except in the nature of a forlorn hope, nine times out of ten will have reason to regret his temerity.

All our experience during the war of 1861-65

taught us we were well armed, well equipped, and well fitted for cavalry service. The changes made since the war, in our tactics, are improvements which we all value, and which we would have profited by early in the war, had not circumstances which it is needless to mention prevented. If the cavalry was not efficient during the first two years of the war, it was not its fault. Our want of proper organization and concentration was to blame, and until the end of the war we had the lack of experience to contend with that an earlier perfection in these would have given us. Still, the history of the cavalry, even as written, — and but scanty justice has been done it, — will bear me out in asserting that there is no modification in either its uses or its armament now necessary.

ORGANIZATION.

Our cavalry as now constituted is susceptible of the following organization. Each company to consist of one hundred men, including non-commissioned officers; to be officered by a captain, two first and one second lieutenants; four companies, thus organized, to constitute a battalion, to be commanded by a major; three of these battalions to comprise a regiment, to be officered, in addition to those already named, by a colonel and his staff, and a lieutenant-colonel; a brigade to consist of from three to five such regiments, and a division of three brigades. The brigade and division to be commanded by a brigadier and major-general respectively. Such, in brief, should be the organization of the cavalry, as far as it is necessary to characterize it, for purposes of war. Now as to its

ARMAMENT.

This is covered in three words: *sabre, carbine, pistol*. The sabre should be carried on the saddle by a simple contrivance now in use on the frontier. In referring to this manner of carrying the sabre, it may be said that it is entirely free from objection, either in injury to the weapon, or in inconvenience to the horse or trooper. Also, by this method of attachment the sometime serious objection that the sabre is noisy, on marches to be conducted with secrecy, is entirely removed. Besides, it is at hand for use, and never in the way when a command is dismounted.

The carbine now in the possession of the cavalry is an excellent arm. In actual practice at targets, for ranges up to from two to five hundred yards, it has been found to be as good an arm as the infantry rifle in accuracy of fire, and in some respects preferable. As a breech-loader, I doubt if there is any superior arm, though I have always been partial to Sharps' carbine. Improvements in resighting the carbine, as recently suggested, would undoubtedly be advantageous. A magazine gun of about the same size would be a great improvement, as an arm for cavalry. The Spencer answered a good purpose in the last years of our civil war, though much fault was found with it, because of accidents in service, afterwards on the Plains. The carbine should always be carried slung as provided for in our tactics.

The pistol (Colt's revolver) I consider the least useful of the three arms. On all occasions when it can be used, the trooper is least fitted to use it to advan-

tage. In the shock of a charge (no cavalry soldier will recommend firing during a charge) the man and horse are both so excited that nice aim is impossible, and in the *mêlée*, while the same objections hold, the danger to friends is about as great as to foes, unless the men are careful as well as experienced. A revolver which will fire half as many times, loaded with six or less slugs, would be a very much more effective weapon for a mounted man.

Recent experience demonstrates that the old theory that a man who was provided with the means, and required at times to fight on foot, could not be made a good mounted soldier, is little better than nonsense. While agreeing that it takes more time (perhaps double) to make a good cavalry soldier than to make an equally good infantry soldier, if we except that the cavalry should never be required to fight on foot against men mounted, all other instruction and experience will improve him as a cavalry soldier, and he can be made to do as good service, either on foot or mounted, as the best. A cavalry leader in future wars will make a great mistake who heads his squadrons at well-formed and unshaken infantry troops, no matter what their formation. But is this any more true now than in times past, or with reference to the cavalry more than to the infantry? Magruder's charge at Malvern Hill and Pickett's advance at Gettysburg are memorable instances in our recent experiences, when infantry could not be used as Napoleon used Macdonald's corps at Wagram. Who, because the Army of the Potomac suffered disaster at Fredericksburg, will insist that infantry should

never attack an army in position? There are times and there are times; and while the occasions for successful attack for mounted men may be reduced, we have gained the immense advantage in upsetting the latter half of another old "axiom," that "cavalry are an offensive and not a defensive arm." The cavalry which fought on foot and held in check two divisions of the enemy at Dinwiddie Court House, on March 31st, was the same that charged mounted over the enemy's field-works on April 1st, at Five Forks, capturing his artillery and pursuing and capturing his scattered forces for miles towards Ford's Station. And it was this same cavalry which, hanging on the enemy's flanks, harassing and dogging him with the pertinacity of the sleuth hound; charging him mounted when the opportunity offered, or impeding him on foot when cover made it desirable; pouring into his tired and harassed columns a withering fire which induced the belief that our infantry was on him; it was this same cavalry that, mounted on the morning of the last day at Appomattox, stood in the line of retreat of Lee's army, and gallantly held the ground until the Army of the Potomac advanced to take its place. After which it moved to the flank of the Confederate army, and was ready to make the final mounted charge, when the flag of submission stayed its onward course, and the surrender of the 9th of April, 1865, terminated the war.

Up to 1863, as an organization, the Union cavalry had no existence. At the first battle of Bull Run McDowell had only seven companies of cavalry in his army. Later, under McClellan, the mounted

troops were increased in numbers, though they were not regarded with favor, and were never sufficiently concentrated to be able to show their true value. However, the regiments, isolated as they were, were gaining valuable experience, so that under Hooker's rule, when they were organized into brigades and divisions, and placed under able commanders, the little they had to learn to make them the superior cavalry regiments they were, was soon accomplished. The regular regiments had one disadvantage to contend with which must have impaired their efficiency, and is, perhaps, inseparable from our service, — the absence on detached service of all or nearly all of the field officers and ranking captains. The compensation was, that most of the volunteer cavalry became as good as the regulars, though much of their perfection resulted from contact with the regulars, and the example of the latter.

I have great hopes of a glorious future for cavalry. All that has ever been done by it in the past is possible in time to come, and much more. While it is well settled that raids such as were made by both the Confederate cavalry and our own in our civil war are often unwise, we have nevertheless learned that there is a large field of operations akin to raiding which is open to the cavalry.

Sheridan's first expedition (for it could scarcely be called a raid) was that which left the Army of the Potomac in 1864, during Grant's flanking movements toward Richmond. The cavalry moved out by the left flank of the army, and passed unmolested near the Confederate lines, crossed and destroyed fractions of

two lines of railways, captured trains and stores, interrupted the enemy's communications for several days, defeated his cavalry in two battles, in one of which its chief in command was killed, passed around two sides of Richmond, and joined the Army of the James. There is now no question that if with the cavalry from five thousand to ten thousand infantry had marched (mounted on animals drawn from the army transportation, which could have been spared), the command could have captured and probably held the rebel capital. Nor would the movement of this large body of troops have been attended with difficulty. The same roads crossing the tributaries of the Mattapony that accommodated our cavalry, ten thousand strong, would have answered amply for double the number of mounted men, and a couple of hours' marching would have put our force beyond the possibility of attack from the Confederate infantry, and the rebel cavalry was not an obstacle. In the future such expeditions will be made, as they have been in the past, and they will either be successful in making important captures, or force large garrisons for defense of important cities to be detached from campaigning armies. Nor need more than half of the auxiliary force be mounted. Our cavalry in this and other expeditions made no march in any twenty-four hours, two thirds of which could not have been accomplished by well-seasoned foot troops. Taking turns in riding, the infantry could easily accomplish more than would be necessary.

In the early part of our civil war there was much opposition on the part of our best cavalry officers to

arming horsemen with the carbine. This opposition was based on the theory that the same man could not be instructed to fight well on foot and mounted. The old definition of the dragoon, "A man who fought indifferently (well) on foot and mounted," was often derisively referred to. Now that it is established that arming cavalry with the carbine does not impair its capacity in its legitimate warfare, but rather better fits it for mounted work, the opposition to the carbine as an arm for cavalry must cease. But let no cavalry soldier give up his *arm par excellence*, the sabre, on the dictum of inexperience or envy. In every great battle there are moments when cavalry, if properly handled, must decide the fate of the day, either in overwhelming a shaken army or in checking the onward career of a victorious but disordered force. At Winchester, the Union cavalry, finding itself on the left flank of Early's army, took advantage of the confusion incident to a change of front by the rebel infantry, and by repeated charges decided the fate of the day on that part of the field, if not that of the whole battle. I have somewhere seen a report in which the enemy give the cavalry great credit for gaining this battle, and General Sheridan, in his report of his operations, in speaking of it, says : —

"At Winchester, for a moment, the contest was uncertain, but the gallant attack of General Upton's brigade of the Sixth Corps restored the line of battle" (which in another part of his report he says had been driven back by a charge on the part of the enemy), "until the turning column of Crook, and Merritt's and Averill's divisions of cavalry, under Torbert, sent the enemy whirling through Winchester."

This is only one of the many instances in which cavalry did good service, both on foot and mounted, on the same day. The passage of the Opequan was forced against infantry by our men on foot, and the three brigades of the First Cavalry Division made six distinct mounted charges against the enemy's infantry, capturing artillery, colors, and prisoners.

But it is not needed to cite more examples on this subject. If the cavalry was abused during the early part of the war for its inefficiency, it was unjustly dealt with ; and it was more than compensated for all when, near the close of the Valley campaign, the great War Secretary, who was never lavish of encomium, dispatched as follows to General Sheridan : —

“ This Department again tenders its thanks to you, and through you to Major-General Torbert, Generals Merritt and Custer, and the officers and soldiers under their command. . . . Under efficient leaders your cavalry has become the efficient arm in this country that it has proved in other countries, and is winning by its exploits the admiration of the government and the country.”

There is little doubt that the effect of breech-loading arms is greatly exaggerated. Military men have been too quick to attribute the failure of the French cavalry, in the war with Prussia, to the breech-loader. The truth is that it failed, as did the infantry and artillery, because it was not properly organized, disciplined, and equipped. While the charge of the cuirassiers at Wörth probably saved the remnants of MacMahon's army, it was made by but three regiments, and was of necessity in the nature of a forlorn hope ; and throughout that disastrous war, the cavalry, like the infantry, fought without heart, and its defeat was a foregone conclusion.

The result of the battle with Indians on the Little Big Horn, in 1876, would seem to indicate that the breech-loader, under circumstances which may occur in any battle, is not so terrible a weapon as many claim, for while the fate of Custer's command was, considering the numbers against it, perhaps inevitable, yet the casualties with the Indians were so few as to show that a resolute charge leaves but short time for the use even of breech-loaders. Does not the disaster which recently occurred to a portion of Lord Chelmsford's command in Zulu-land point unerringly to the same fact? True, the numbers of the Zulus were great, but when we contrast their arms with those of the invaders of their land, who can doubt that determined, resolute, disciplined soldiers, who have confidence in themselves and their leaders, well armed and brave, can accomplish feats in charges in the heat of battle, such as have made and will continue to make the part of cavalry glorious in all wars?

The policy of the cavalry officer now is to give up this idle talk about and complaint against his arms; and his duty is at all times to perfect himself and his men in the use of the means the government has furnished; drilling and disciplining his command, and by his example and precept instilling into his men the lesson that skill, zeal, determination, and daring, with judgment, will overwhelm any and every command that lacks any one of these important requisites; if he does this thoroughly, my word for it in the next war he will surprise himself, his friends, and above all the foe against whom he wages battle.

REMARKS ON THE ARTICLES OF WAR AND THE COMMON LAW MILITARY.

By BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL G. NORMAN LIEBER,

JUDGE ADVOCATE, AND PROFESSOR OF LAW, U. S. M. A.

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THE military code by which the army of the United States is to-day governed is substantially that which was in force in the early days of our history. Since 1806, but more especially since 1860, various, and at times very important, statutory additions have been made to it. The language and signification of some of the Articles of War have also been materially modified by the revision of 1874, which is now embodied in the Revised Statutes. These modifications are binding, for the Revised Statutes repeal all acts of Congress passed prior to December 1, 1873, any portion of which is embraced in any section of the revision, and substitute in their place the sections applicable to them. The only reference that could be made to the original acts would be as a means of interpreting doubtful language in the sections of the Revised Statutes. When the language of the latter is unambiguous, they must stand for themselves.

The revision of 1874 was made, if I am correctly informed, by commissioners themselves not specially

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familiar with military law. Had it been possible at this time thoroughly to revise the Articles of War, a work might have been accomplished which the army had for a long time recognized as of great importance. The revision did indeed introduce new features, but they were principally such as upset well-recognized principles, and placed obstacles in the way of the easy administration of military justice. And here a point suggests itself which we in this country seemed disposed to lose sight of, namely, that the great fundamental principle of a code of military punishments is the enforcement of *prompt obedience by prompt punishment*. The admission of new features favoring delay is inconsistent with the object which induced our English ancestors to make the administration of military punishment an exception to the rule that "no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within the realm, by martial law, or in any other manner than by judgment of his peers, and according to the known and established laws of the realm."

Military law is founded upon the idea of a departure from the civil law, and it seems to me a grave error to suffer it to become a sacrifice to principles of civil jurisprudence at variance with its object. A limit exists somewhere, — a limit within which it should be possible to say that military law has its own common law, and is not controlled by the common law of another system. But this is a subject which I shall take the liberty of more fully noticing hereafter.

The character of the changes made by the revision of 1874 will best be seen by a few illustrations. It repeals the 74th Article of War (old series); so that now the depositions of persons not in the line or staff of the army, residing within the State, Territory, or District where the court sits, can no longer, as formerly, be taken and read in evidence, except by consent. That article provided that depositions should be taken before justices of the peace. The revision prescribes that they shall be *duly authenticated*, without indicating what a due authentication is. We are thus left absolutely to conclusions as to the proper way of taking a deposition, — no unimportant consideration when we remember that a statement, unaccompanied with criminal responsibility for false swearing, has no value in a court of justice.

Under the old Articles of War colonels commanding departments had authority to appoint general courts-martial. Under the new articles no one of lower rank than a general officer can do so in time of peace. An officer may be a department commander, and yet not have this absolutely essential means of preserving the discipline of his command.

Again, the 91st Article of War (o. s.) was, I think very properly, interpreted to mean that the only "commanding officer" who could appoint a court of inquiry would be he who could order a court-martial for the trial of charges growing out of the matter investigated. Now, "*any* commanding officer" has the authority; thus giving to a post commander, if not absolute control over the action of the department commander, at least such power as would deprive

him of the freedom of action, and opportunity for the exercise of discretion, which it is of the utmost importance that he should possess unimpaired.

The 27th of the former articles gave to all officers, of what condition soever, power to part and quell quarrels, frays, and disorders ; and provided that who-soever should refuse to obey such officer (*"though of an inferior rank"*), or should draw his sword upon him, should be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial. "Officers, of what condition soever," meant, as was well understood, commissioned officers, yet in the revision we find the language changed to "whosoever refuses to obey such officer or *non-commissioned officer*." As the law now reads, a corporal may place a major-general in arrest.

But perhaps the most serious of all changes is to be found in the 104th article of the new code. According to the 65th of the old, all that was necessary in order to give effect to a sentence, other than such as required the confirmation of the President, was that the proceedings should be *laid before*, and the *sentence* confirmed and executed by, the officer convening the court, or his successor. The proceedings were to be laid before him, and he was to confirm the sentence. Of course if he disapproved the whole of the proceedings there was nothing on which the sentence could rest ; but it was always held that should he disapprove a part of the proceedings, yet approve enough to sustain the sentence, he might approve and execute the sentence. If there is any meaning in language, and any obligation in an act of Congress, this is no longer possible. "No sentence of a court-mar-

tial," says the article now in force, "shall be carried into execution until the *whole* proceedings shall have been approved by the officer ordering the court, or by the officer commanding for the time being." Since this became law, then, nothing less than the approval of the *whole* proceedings has been sufficient as the basis for the confirmation of the sentence, and every sentence of a later date than June 22, 1874, which rests on a partial approval of the proceedings only, is invalid. There have been many cases of this character; and, notwithstanding the law, the practice continues as before. About a year ago General Hancock called attention to this subject, and its importance was immediately recognized by the Judge Advocate General and the Secretary of War. The latter laid it before the Senate, and the Senate very quietly buried it.

Such has been the character of the changes in our military code. In despite of them, however, by far the greater part of it is a reënactment, in substance, of the code of 1806, and in that code there was but one article which was not derived from the English system. Omitting, then, from consideration, the additions and modifications which our articles have received since 1806, we find that they are but an adaptation of the English. But in copying the English we did more than simply adopt the language; we adopted their history, their interpretation, the common law military which clung to them. This is not a new principle; on the contrary it is a very familiar and constantly applied one so far as relates to statutes and legal terms, other than military, which we have thus inherited.

We only seem to have failed to apply it with reference to the Articles of War, where such assistance is not only useful, but in many cases absolutely necessary in order to enable us to arrive at the true meaning of different provisions. As an example of the errors into which we may be led by ignoring the past, the construction which we have given to the 50th (old 22d) article will suffice. That article prescribes that "no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he last served, on a penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly." Under this article it has become no uncommon thing with us to try a soldier for the offense of reënlisting, often (because he *is to be reputed* a deserter) laying the act of second enlistment under the charge of desertion, in other words, making a return to the service a quitting it with the intention of never returning. Now the origin of the corresponding English article was simply this. Doubts had arisen as to whether a soldier leaving one regiment, not with the intention of abandoning the service, but for the purpose of joining another, could be tried for desertion at all, and the object of the article was to remove these doubts, and to make him liable for desertion from the first regiment, notwithstanding his enlistment in a second.

I believe there are many articles whose history it would thus be important to trace. No work on military law with which I am acquainted undertakes this task fully. It is not, however, to these details that I

desire in this paper chiefly to invite attention. My object here is, if possible, to follow the English military code back to its source, and to make a few observations which this investigation suggests. The subject has its historical interest, if not its usefulness, as a means of arriving at the true signification of the law by which to a large extent our military establishment is governed.

There are three important landmarks in the development of English military law:—

First. When in the early part of the seventeenth century the old Court of Chivalry or Marshal's Court gave way to the Council of War or Court-Martial, administering a prescribed code of laws.

Second. When, in 1689, the first Mutiny Act established, what had never existed before, a legal code for the government of the army when at home in time of peace.

Third. When, in 1717, authority, previously exercised in violation of law, was legally conferred upon the sovereign to supplement the Mutiny Act with articles of war of his own adoption.

Before the passage of the first Mutiny Act the sovereign had the prerogative power of enforcing discipline in his army while abroad, or in time of war, but had no legal control over it while at home in time of peace. There was no penal code legally operative in England in time of peace, and differently affecting the soldier and the citizen. When, in the early days of English history, an army was raised, it was, in general, for some particular service either abroad or at home. The service performed, it was disbanded, but whilst

embodied, it was subject to articles of war put forth by the sovereign, or an empowered military representative. In the "Hus-carls" of the Danish kings of England, the "Archers" of Richard II., and the "Yeomen of the Guard" of Henry VII., we have exceptional instances of bodies of troops retained in service regardless of the existence of peace. For this reason these corps have sometimes been looked upon as the foundation of the English standing army; but there was no lawful standing army in England until the time of William and Mary, and it cannot be said to be founded in anything save the act of Parliament erecting it into a lawful establishment. At the time of the Restoration the law recognized no military organization except the militia. Charles II. soon began to form an army, but he was compelled to pay it out of his own civil list. In 1685 it had a strength of about nine thousand men, and was increased from time to time during the succeeding reign, until it numbered about forty thousand. But although a considerable army had thus been collected, there were no legal means of controlling it. Neither Charles nor James ventured to ask of Parliament the adoption of a military code. They were therefore reduced to the necessity of attempting to govern the army by the prerogative. From the articles of war issued by Charles II. it will be seen that he assumed the authority of administering justice by courts-martial, and of extending the punishments of these courts to life and limb, though this exercise of power within the realm, in time of peace, was clearly illegal. Accordingly, though military punishments

were thus inflicted during his reign, it was done sparingly, and so as not to attract the attention of the courts of Westminster Hall.

James II. also contended that without an act of Parliament he was at all times entitled by virtue of his prerogative to put "martial law" in force against military men, although it could only be put in force against civilians when war or rebellion was raging in the kingdom. But this doctrine met with the opposition of Sir John Holt, Recorder of London, and of Lord Chief-Justice Herbert; the latter declaring that without an act of Parliament all laws were equally applicable to all his majesty's subjects, whether wearing red coats or gray. James then had recourse to the old statutes of 18 Henry VI. and 2 and 3 Edward VI., which made desertion, committed within the realm, felony cognizable by the civil courts; but his attempt to revive these obsolete laws was also opposed by the Recorder and Chief-Justice. They were accordingly dismissed from office, and their places filled with men who showed the required readiness to execute the will of their master, as expounded to them by the Lord Chancellor Jeffreys. Lord Campbell, speaking of this period, says:—

"The plan was formed of ruling by a standing army. But, without a Parliament, how was this army to be kept in a proper state of discipline? In time of war, or during a rebellion, troops in the field were subject to martial law, and they might be punished by sentence of a court-martial for mutiny or desertion. But the country was now in a state of peace and profound tranquillity, and the common law,

which alone prevailed, knew no distinction between civilian and soldier; so that if a life-guardsman deserted he could only be sued for breach of contract, and if he struck his officer he was only liable to an indictment on an action of battery."

And Macaulay, in similar language, says: "The king had scarcely formed that army on which he chiefly depended for the accomplishment of his designs when he found that he could not, himself, control it. When war was actually raging in the kingdom a mutineer or a deserter might be tried by a military tribunal, and executed by the provost marshal. But there was now profound peace. The common law of England, having sprung up in an age when all men bore arms occasionally, and none constantly, recognized no distinction, in time of peace, between a soldier and any other subject; nor was there any act resembling that by which the authority necessary for the government of regular troops is now annually confided to the sovereign. Some old statutes, indeed, made desertion felony in certain specified cases, but those statutes were applicable only to soldiers serving the king in actual war, and could not, without the grossest disingenuousness, be so strained as to include the case of a man who, in a time of profound tranquillity at home and abroad, should become tired of the camp at Hounslow, and should go back to his native village. The government appears to have had no hold on such a man, except the hold which master bakers and master tailors have on their journeymen. He and his officers were, in the eye of the law, on a level. If he swore at them he might be fined for an

oath ; if he struck them he might be prosecuted for assault and battery. In truth, the regular army was under less restraint than the militia ; for the militia was a body established by an act of Parliament, and it had been provided by that act that slight punishments might be summarily inflicted for breaches of discipline."

The immediate occasion for the adoption of a code which should be effective in time of peace was the mutiny of the regiment of "Royal Scots" under William and Mary. The mutiny was quelled, but there was no way of punishing the mutineers except by trial for high treason. This served to impress upon Parliament the necessity of a military code. Macaulay forcibly presents the reasons for it, and I think the words of this great defender of Anglican civil liberty are here well worthy of consideration. They show why we cannot regulate the proceedings of military law by blindly following those of a system from which it was intended to be a departure.

"A strong line of demarkation," says Macaulay, "must be drawn between the soldiers and the rest of the community. For the sake of public freedom, they must, in the midst of freedom, be placed under a despotic rule. They must be subject to a sharper penal code and to a more stringent code of procedure than is administered by the ordinary tribunals. Some acts which in the citizen are innocent must in the soldier be crimes. Some acts which in the citizen are punished with fine or imprisonment must in the soldier be punished with death. The machinery by which courts of law ascertain the guilt or innocence of

an accused citizen is too slow and too intricate to be applied to an accused soldier ; for, of all the maladies incident to the body politic, military insubordination is that which requires the most prompt and drastic remedies. If the evil be not stopped as soon as it appears it is certain to spread ; and it cannot spread far without danger to the very vitals of the commonwealth. For the general safety, therefore, a summary jurisdiction of terrible extent must, in camps, be intrusted to rude tribunals composed of men of the sword."

Because a principle obtains in civil law, therefore, is not always a good reason why it should obtain in military law. It may be in conflict with that overruling one which lies at the foundation of military law, — prompt trial and punishment.

The first mutiny bill was accordingly enacted, but it provided for only three offenses, — mutiny, sedition, and desertion. As to all others, the law remained as it had been before. The sovereign still assumed the right of issuing articles of war, though it was not until the third of George I. that this right was fully recognized by Parliament. Since then the power of governing the troops both at home and abroad by articles of war not inconsistent with the Mutiny Act has been annually confided to him, — a striking surrender of legislative authority. Even the title of this act is indicative of its early history, for it still retains its original name, although no longer restricted to its former narrow limits. The Mutiny Act is distinguished by the fact that through it the council of war, or, as it is now called, the court-martial, first be-

came the legal tribunal for the trial of military offenders within the realm in time of peace. From the time of the Conquest until the second quarter of the seventeenth century the only military court recognized by law was the Court of Chivalry, or Marshal's Court, presided over by the High Constable, who was the commander-in-chief, and the Marshal, who, from being superintendent of the stables, or chief of equeries, had risen to the second place in the army. When the old Court of Chivalry went into disuse, the tribunal which took its place was called the council of war, or court-martial. The first of these names, however, soon gave way to the latter, which, in England, is now applied to all courts for the enforcement of military as well as martial law. In this country we call the martial law courts military commissions. It is, however, a designation of recent origin. When General Scott, in October, 1846, drew up his "projet" for martial law in Mexico, he fixed upon the term "council of war" as an appropriate one for these tribunals, but changed it to "military commissions" in his celebrated order of September 17, 1847, issued at the city of Mexico; and the name thus affixed to the court has with us become its permanent designation.

The office of High Constable was hereditary in certain families until the reign of Henry VIII. It had by that time attained such a dangerous growth that the king abolished it as a hereditary office; nor was it afterward revived except for the special purpose of a temporary exercise of its judicial powers. The last instance of this kind occurred in 1631, upon an appeal of treason brought by Donald Lord Rae

against David Ramsay, when Robert, Earl of Lindsay, was appointed High Constable, and a court of chivalry constituted, consisting of the Constable, the Earl Marshal, and ten others of the officers of state and principal nobility, to "hear, decide, and bring to final sentence this cause, and do therein according to the law and custom of armies, and the usage of the military court of England."

The difference between the parties in this case was adjudged to be settled by a public duel, but the judgment, at first approved by the king, was afterwards set aside as a relic of barbarism.

The presence of the High Constable had not always, however, been regarded as necessary for the legal constitution of the court. For a long time it was held by the Marshal alone, and the legality of his exercise of judicial powers without the Constable, during a vacancy in that office, was sustained in the reign of James I. by the decision of the Lord Keeper, the Master of the Rolls, and other lords of the Privy Council. But this decision was reversed in the succeeding reign by the Lord Keeper and judges of the King's Bench, and the court in Ramsay's case was formed agreeably to the latter decision. At the time of Richard II., the Marshal's Court had usurped jurisdiction to such an extent that it became necessary to restrain it by statute, and its legal jurisdiction was accordingly defined as follows:—

"To the Constable it pertaineth to have cognizance of contracts touching deeds of arms and of war out of the realm, and also of things that touch war within the realm, which cannot be determined nor discussed

by the common law, with other usages and customs, to the same matter pertaining, which other Constables heretofore have duly and reasonably used in their time."

Yet the commission of High Constable granted to the Earl of Rivers, more than a century later, shows that the law was not respected. The criminal jurisdiction of the court appears to have then again extended to a great variety of undefined offenses, and to have been exercised by the High Constable without any regulated form of trial, and without restriction as to punishment; no appeal to the King even being allowed against his decrees. The most flagrant of these abuses were subsequently corrected, but the jurisdiction of the court was never confined within the constitutional limits as fixed by the statute of thirteenth Richard II.

Rushworth gives, in his "Historical Collections," a few cases which show to what illegal purposes the court was perverted during the last years of its existence. "Many," he says, "were the complaints by way of libel (the court proceeding according to the civil law) against others, for giving a gentleman words tending to the defamation of a family well descended.

"As, for instance, one Brown set forth in libel his descent; that another person, in way of defamation, said he was no gentleman, but descended from Brown, the great Pudding-eater in Kent; but it appearing he was not so descended, but from an antient family, he that spake the words underwent the sentence of the court, and was decreed to give satisfaction by the party complaining. In another case, a citizen of

London was complained of, who going to a gentleman, well descended, for some money that was due unto him, the gentleman not only refused to pay him the money, but gave him hard words; then, said the citizen, surely you are no gentleman that would not pay your debts, with some other reflecting language, and the citizen underwent the censure of the court."

In 1640 the Commons appointed a committee "to consider of the proceedings and power of the High Constable and Earl Marshal's court, and to report the state of the whole matter to the House."

The committee reported: That the court had no jurisdiction to hold plea of words; that the Earl Marshal could make no court without the Constable; and that the Earl Marshal's court was a grievance. The House confirmed these opinions by several votes, and gave further power to the committee:—

"1. That they do consider who they are that are guilty of this grievance by the Earl Marshal's court.

"2. To consider of the nature of the crime which they are guilty of.

"3. That they prepare and draw up a charge, to be transmitted to the Lords, against those who have thus, to the grievance of the subject, usurped this jurisdiction."

The Court of Chivalry was never formally abolished, but its usurpations became so offensive to the people that it gradually and quietly passed out of existence. Its civil jurisdiction was remitted to civil tribunals, and for the exercise of its military jurisdiction a system was established which, confirmed by statutory law, is in force to-day.

The articles of war issued by Charles I., in 1629, still confided the administration of military justice to the Marshal's Court. In 1639 we meet with the first indication of a departure from the old system. Articles of war were then promulgated by the Earl of Arundel, commander-in-chief of the Northern Army, under authority conferred upon him by his commission, "to hear, examine, and debate, himself or *by deputies*, all causes, both criminal and civil, arising within the army." By these articles, to which several writers (erroneously, I think) refer as the origin of our military code, the administration of justice was entrusted to "the Councill of Warre," or "Court Marshal," and the "Advocate of the Army," — subject to the "Lord Generall's" exercise of the power vested in him by his commission. Arundel was also Earl Marshal of England, but it was as Lord General, — a position corresponding to the old office of High Constable, — and not as Earl Marshal, that he assumed to exercise and delegate the power.

The articles of the Earl of Northumberland, which bear date 1640, also recognized the "Councill of Warre." "All controversies between souldiers and their captains, and all others," said these articles, "shall be summarily heard and determined by the *Councill of Warre*, except the weightinesse of the cause require further deliberation." Essex adopted this provision, word for word, in the articles which he issued in 1642, under an ordinance of Parliament, and which are sometimes spoken of as the "Parliamentary Articles." So the articles and ordinances published to the army of Scotland in 1643 recognized the

“court of war” or “martial court” as the regular tribunal for the trial of military offenses.

Of this thus newly established court, Grose says: “As the commissions of most of the commanders-in-chief contained a clause authorizing them to enact ordinances for the government of the army under their command, and to sit in judgment themselves, or to appoint deputies for that purpose, it seems in some degree imperceptibly to have encroached on the independency of the Marshal’s Court, and at length to have taken a new form under the denomination of the Court or Council of War, which sat at stated times, or was ordered by the commander-in-chief, and at which officers of a certain rank, apparently not under that of a colonel, had a right to sit as assessors or members, and, instead of the Marshal, we hear of an officer styled president of the higher court of war, who, on certain occasions, claimed the privilege of a double vote.”

During the reign of Charles II. the trial by court-martial was further developed. By the code of 1666, the second of that reign, the administration of military justice was, for the first time, divided between “general,” “regimental,” and “detachment” courts. The general court-martial was appointed by the commander-in-chief, consisted of thirteen officers, and had jurisdiction of offenses punishable with life and limb. Regimental courts-martial were for the trial of minor offenses committed by soldiers. Detachment courts-martial had the same powers as the regimental courts, but they were appointed by the governors of garrisons, who, for this purpose, were authorized to call in

officers from neighboring garrisons to make up the detail.

By these articles no field officer was to be tried by any officer under the degree of captain. This distinction as to rank was afterwards still further extended, for, according to the directions issued by James II. in 1686, the lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, and ensigns were not in any case eligible except when there was not a sufficient number of captains available. "The lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, and ensigns have right to enter into the room where the council of war (or court-martial) is held," say these directions, "but they are to stand at the captains' backs with their hats off, and have no vote." According to the first mutiny act, also, field officers could only be tried by field officers, and no member of any court could be under the degree of captain.

The general system thus established in England is still in force there, and has come to us as part of our inheritance from the mother country. In both countries the court-martial is the only legal tribunal for the trial and punishment of offenses arising under the law military. This system has heretofore been regarded as one of spontaneous growth in England, yet there are circumstances which strongly indicate, if they do not conclusively prove, its continental origin.

At the time when changes in the law military began to be introduced in England, Europe was involved in the Thirty Years' War. That war had fixed the eyes of the world upon Gustavus Adolphus as the greatest military organizer of the age. Directly or

indirectly his influence was perceptible far beyond his immediate sphere of action. His military arrangements, including the regulations by which he governed his troops, were widely studied and imitated. In England his articles of war were translated and printed, as a pattern code, in Ward's "*Animadversions of Warre.*" This work was published in 1639; the articles had been promulgated to the Swedish army in 1620. They contained the following provisions for the administration of justice:—

"ARTICLE 135. Very requisite it is, that good justice be holden amongst our souldiers, as well as amongst other our subjects.

"136. For the same reason was a King ordained by God to be the Sovereign Judge in the field as well as at home.

"137. Now therefore in respect of many occasions which may fall out, his single judgement alone may be too weak to discern every particular circumstance; therefore it is requisite that in the Leaguer, as well as elsewhere, there be some court of justice erected for the deciding of all controversies; and to be carefull, in like manner, that our Articles of Warre be of all persons observed and obeyed so farre forth as is possible.

"138. We ordaine, therefore, that there be two Courts in our Leaguer, a high Court and a lower Court.

"139. The lower Court shall be amongst the Regiments, both of Horse and Foot, whereof every Regiment shall have one amongst themselves.

"140. In the Horse Regiments the Colonel shall be President, and in his absence the Captaine of our own Life-Guards; with them are three Captains to be joyned, three Lieutenants, three Cornets, and three Quarter-masters, that so together with the President they may be to the number of thirteen at the least.

"141. In a Regiment of Foot the Colonell also shall be President, and his Lieutenant-colonell in his absence; with them are two Captains to be joyned, two Lieutenants, two Ensignes, four Sergeants and two Quarter-masters; that together with the President they may be thirteene in number also.

"142. In our highest Marshall Court shall our Generall be President; in his absence our Field Marshall; when our Generall is present,

his associates shall be our Field Marshall first, next him our Generall of the Ordnance, Sergeant-Major Generall, Generall of the Horse, Quarter-master Generall ; next to them shall sit our Muster-Masters and all our Colonells, and in their absence their Lieutenant-Colonells, and these shall sit together when there is any matter of great importance in controversie.

“143. Whensoever this highest Court is to be holden, they shall observe this order : Our great Generall, as President, shall sit alone at the head of the table, on his right hand our Field Marshall, on his left hand the Generall of the Ordnance, on the right hand next our Sergeant-Major Generall, on the left hand againe the Generall of the Horse, and then the Quarter-master Generall on the one hand and the Muster-Master Generall on the other ; after them shall every Colonell sit according to his place, as here followes : first the Colonell of our Life regiment, or of the Guards of our owne person, then every Colonell according to their places of antiquity. If there happen to be any great men in the Army of our subjects, that be of good understanding, they shall cause them to sit next these officers ; after these shall sit all the Colonells of strange Nations, every one according to his antiquity of service.

“144. All these Judges, both of higher and lower Courts, shall under the blue skies thus sweare before Almighty God, that they will inviolably keep this following oath unto us : —

“I doe here promise, before God, upon his holy Gospell, that I both will and shall judge uprightly in all things according to the Lawes of God, of our Nation, and these Articles of Warre, so farre forth as it pleaseth Almighty God to give me understanding ; neither will I for favour nor for hatred, for good will, feare, ill will, anger, or any gift or bribe whatsoever, judge wrongfully ; but judge him free that ought to be free, and doom him guilty that I finde guilty ; as the Lord of Heaven and Earth shall keep my soule and body at the last day, I shall hold this oath truly. . . .

“150. Our highest Court shall be carefull also to heare and judge all criminal actions, and especially cases of conspiracy or treason practised or plotted against us, or our Generall, either in word or deed ; secondly, if any gives out dishonorable speeches against our Majesty ; thirdly, or consulteth with the enemy to betray our Leaguer, Castle, Towne, Souldiers or Fleet, any way whatsoever ; fourthly, if there be any partakers of such treason or treachery, and reveale it not ; fifthly, or any that hath held correspondency and intelligence with the enemy ; sixthly, if any hath a spite or malice against us or our country ; seventhly, if any speake disgracefully, either of our owne or our Generall's person or endeavours ; eighthly, or that intendeth treachery against our Generall or his Under Officers, or that speaketh disgracefully of them.

“151. All questions in like manner happening betwixt officers and their souldiers, if they suspect our lower Court to be partiall any way, then may they appeale unto our highest Court, who shall decide the matter.

“152. If a Gentleman or any Officer be summoned to appear before the lower Court for any matter of importance that may touch his life or honour, then shall the same be decided by our higher Court. . . .

“155. Any criminal action that is adjudged in our lower Court, we command that the sentence be presented unto our Generall; we will not have it presently put in execution, untill he gives command for it in our absence. But ourselves being in person there present, will first take notice of it, and dispose afterwards of it, as we shall think expedient.”

There is a striking resemblance between the system thus established and that which soon afterwards made its appearance in England, and considering their chronological relations, there is good reason to believe that the English codes of the seventeenth century were offspring of the Swedish code. But the latter does not present the earliest instance of this form of military trial. Councils of war had for many centuries already been resorted to by different European governments. Under the Emperor Charles V., we find this form of military trial regulated with great detail, and, indeed, cumbrous formality. The commanders of his regiments possessed the power of administering certain disciplinary punishments without resorting to military tribunals. Offenses against the articles of war and doubtful cases were, however, referred to a court which the regimental commander, the judge advocate, or other officer deputed by the regimental commander, was authorized to convene, and over which such officer presided. The court consisted of twelve or, in important cases, twenty-four fit persons, — officers and soldiers, — selected from the

regiment. These were the assessors. They were judges of the law and the fact, deciding on the guilt and punishment, and giving their votes separately.

On the opening of the court the judge advocate, or other presiding judge, administered to the members an oath similar to that prescribed by the code of Gustavus Adolphus. After the oath had been taken, which was done with uplifted hands, and by repeating the words, a number of formalities followed, amongst them the questioning of the court by the judge advocate, as to the appropriateness of the time, and the fitness of the members. The accused was then regularly arraigned on a written complaint, to which he was allowed to plead in detail. He was also allowed to produce evidence in defense and to have counsel, and might even select his counsel from amongst the members of the court. However strict the code may have been which these courts administered, we find the accused here hedged around with many of the most important safe-guards which protect him before our military courts to-day.

Going back to the time of the Carlovingian dynasty, we meet with a system similar in some respects, but with one marked point of difference. That which has just been considered had for its object the administration of the law military only. Crimes of a civil nature did not fall within its jurisdiction. This principle — the severance of the civil and military power — had already been observed by the Romans. It did not, however, enter into the Carlovingian system. Under the monarchs of this line the territorial lord presided over the courts of justice within his jurisdic-

tion. In time of war he became military commander, and his subjects became his soldiers. He still exercised civil jurisdiction over them, but, in consequence of the military relation, a military jurisdiction also. Exercised by the same authority, and administered through the same machinery, the two were, however, blended together. Trials were conducted publicly, orally, and with a prosecutor; the courts were presided over by the suzerain, or his representatives, to whom were joined at first seven, and afterwards (by an order of Louis le Debonnaire in 819) twelve judges — *Scabini*. The duties of these judges corresponded with those of the members of the modern court-martial: they determined the question of guilt or innocence, and, in case of conviction, awarded the punishment. At a later period the administration of military justice was made distinct; but the machinery, which had been in use when the two jurisdictions centred in the same authority, was retained for the military court, and out of it grew the better defined and more perfect systems which have been mentioned.

The composition of courts-martial on the European continent during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries varied somewhat with time and place. The number of members was generally either eleven or thirteen. In the army of the German Empire the judge advocate had a vote; in other armies he was simply prosecutor. It was no uncommon thing for soldiers below the degree of officer to be eligible as members. They were so — as already stated — by the codes of Charles V. and Gustavus Adolphus. In Schleswig-Holstein courts-martial were composed of

the president, two captains, two lieutenants, two ensigns, two sergeants, two corporals, and two of the same rank with the accused. In England there existed at one time a court known as the "Company Court-Martial," which was assembled by the captain and consisted of the privates of the company. The court took jurisdiction in such matters as stealing from a comrade, and awarded corporal punishment. It never, however, had any legal existence, and on that account was abandoned.

In giving this brief historical sketch I have not attempted to trace out all the points of resemblance between the continental and English codes. I have, indeed, dwelt upon but one, — the system of military trial. Here the similarity was peculiarly striking, and the fact that the old and well-established English method was entirely abandoned, and the new trial by Council of War introduced soon — or, to be more precise, nineteen years — after the promulgation of the Swedish code, and in the same year that it was made familiar to the English people by Ward's translation, seemed to me strongly to indicate a connection between the two. Nor should it be forgotten that English troops had served in the continental wars under Gustavus. The very regiment — the Royal Scots — whose mutiny was the immediate occasion for the passage of a mutiny act had first earned distinction there. In this way, also, Englishmen must have come in contact with, and learned, the continental regulations.

I have spoken of a common law military. It is unnecessary, before this assemblage, to attempt to prove

that such a thing exists ; every military man admits it. Yet I think I am perfectly safe in saying that the tendency with us is to show too tender a regard for the common law civil, forgetting that we have a common law of our own, forming, indeed, a part of the whole body of the common law, but, within its sphere, sweeping aside principles incompatible with it. Our civil code prohibits cruel and unusual punishments. Civilly a deserter would be guilty of a breach of contract only, yet we punish him with what civilly would be the cruel and unusual punishment of imprisonment for a term of years, or, in time of war, with death. So, simple assault and battery is attended with no very serious consequences, but if the offender is a soldier, and the assaulted person his superior, the military code says there shall be no limit as to punishment ; the offender may forfeit his life. These are statutory provisions certainly, but statutory provisions which are the direct result of the common law object of the military code. And can there be any better proof of the fact that the law military owes its existence to the impossibility of controlling the army by the application of civil institutions, than the abandonment of the trial by jury, and the unanimity of conviction ?

But, without multiplying illustrations, the statutes of the land recognize a common law military, and I claim that within its sphere it is exclusive, so that no principle once established as a part of it can be upset by anything short of a statute. It is no uncommon remark amongst officers, that we have too much law in the army. In this loose form the statement is, of course, utterly fallacious, for we are bound by nothing

which is not lawful. But I imagine there is a foundation for the assertion to the extent indicated. It is not that we have too much law, but too much of the wrong kind of law.

If it was a principle of the English common law military — and I cannot see how there can be any doubt on the subject — that a person accused before a military court had no *right* of counsel, then we have departed from *our* common law, and introduced something appertaining to another system. It never was a *right*, until successive and recent decisions with us compelled us so to regard it. Professional advisers for the defense were not formally recognized in England until 1865, and they are still restricted to advising the accused, and suggesting, in writing, questions for the witnesses. The Queen's Regulations prohibit their addressing the court and examining witnesses orally. In time of peace this innovation may not always be attended with evil effects, notwithstanding the extreme to which we have carried it; in time of war it is impracticable; and, whether in peace or in war, it conflicts, in principle, with what the soundest judges admit as the first object of a military code, — prompt punishment, obedience, the complete control of the army by those to whose hands the constitution entrusts it, — for they all mean the same thing. Locke was certainly no enemy of liberty, yet this was his definition of an army: "An army is a collection of armed men, *obliged to obey one man*." Free the army from that obligation, deprive the one man of the power of exacting obedience, and you have a headless, unmanageable force, such as that at the nominal head of which William the Silent suffered.

“Those alone,” said Count Alfred de Vigny, an officer of the French army, “those alone who have been soldiers know what servitude is. To the soldier alone is obedience, passive and active, the law of his life — the law of every day and every moment; obedience not stopping at sacrifice, nor even at crime. In him alone is the abnegation of his self-will, of his liberty of independent action, absolute and unreserved; the grand distinction of humanity, the responsibility of a moral agent, being made over once for all to superior authority. When the clock-maker has made a clock, it goes, without asking why. Soldier, you must be like the clock: march, turn, halt, and, above all, not a word.”

“To the soldier,” said Sir Charles Napier, “obedience is ‘the Law and the Prophets.’ His religion, law, and morals are in the ‘Orderly Book.’ If that says ‘spare,’ he spares; if that says ‘destroy,’ he destroys. The conscience of a good soldier is in the keeping of his general, who has the whole responsibility, before God and man, for what the soldiers do in obedience to his orders. Perfect obedience is then a yoke which every soldier of the British army voluntarily places upon his own neck when he enlists.”

Although utterly foreign to the subject under consideration, permit me here, for the sake of enlivening a perhaps somewhat dry subject, to introduce an incident or two, characteristic of this most interesting man — Sir Charles James Napier. A Mr. Morgan, having occasion to write to a person employed in the clothing department, addressed him as “Sergeant Rowe,” at which the wife of the latter took offense

on the ground that he should have been addressed as "Esquire." She accordingly wrote an indignant letter to Morgan, who, considering the husband implicated, appealed for protection to the Commander-in-Chief, Napier. This was his answer : —

"SIR, — I have received your complaint, and your very sensible remarks on Mrs. Sergeant Rowe's letter. There is, as you say, nothing disgraceful in being a sergeant, any more than in being a tailor ; which by your letter Sergeant Rowe appears to be. My opinion is, that he who *wears an uniform* is of higher rank than he who *makes it* ; and the sergeant is, in my mind, much the highest in rank of the two ! — all soldiers are gentlemen, and tailors are only tailors ! But it seems that Mrs. Rowe thinks otherwise, and prefers being a tailor's wife to being an officer's wife. Now, in my opinion, a lady has a right to hold her own opinion on these matters, and I am unable to give you any redress, because my commission as Commander-in-Chief gives me no power to make ladies apologize for being saucy, which is an unfortunate habit that they fall into at times, and more especially those who are good-looking, which I suppose Mrs. Sergeant Rowe happens to be. As to the sergeant having written the letter, that is neither here nor there ; some husbands cannot well help doing as they are ordered, and he may be innocent of malice.

"The only thing that I can do is to advise you to apply to your superior, the Collector and Magistrate of Furruckabad, who will represent the insult which has been put upon you by Mr. Sergeant Rowe (as you state), and, if possible, Mayor Tucker will en-

deavor to persuade the lady to apologize for calling you an ass. More than giving you this advice I cannot do."

Independently of his treatise on military law, it is however, in his criticisms at court-martial sentences that we most frequently meet with Sir Charles Napier's peculiarities. I select — I might almost say at random — two. "Proved," he said in one case, "to have been grossly insulted and threatened with *personal castigation* by a gentleman whose physical powers Lieutenant Rose publicly declared to be inferior to his own, he took no one of those simple measures which it becomes a British officer to do, when grossly insulted. Among the steps which Lieutenant Rose ought to have taken, there were two so obvious as hardly to need being pointed out. They offended neither military nor civil law, and were in accordance with common sense." The one, he explains, was a report to his superior; "The other step," he continues, "which Lieutenant Rose might have taken, was still more simple, more becoming, more efficacious, one perfectly justified by law, and by the conventional rules of society. It was to have applied his boasted superior physical strength to the defense of his person and his honor."

In another case he, I think very judiciously, remarks: "The court have convicted the prisoner of falsehood and deceit in his dealings with a brother officer, who seems to have confided in him, yet eleven members of the court recommend the prisoner to mercy 'on the grounds of high character.' Such recommendations add much to the pain of those

whose duty it is to inflict punishment, but I must decline complying with the request of those members who concur in this recommendation. When violence of temper, error in judgment, or the thoughtlessness of youth, lead men into culpable conduct, their high character bears great and honorable weight, excusing human frailty. High character is also justly appealed to when concurring circumstances cast suspicion on yet unblemished reputation; but when the charge is dishonor, and that dishonor proved, former high character vanishes, and is nothing."

Sir Charles Napier was, indeed, a most singular compound of good and bad judgment; and, keeping this in view, the whole literature of military law presents no more attractive reading than his "Remarks" on that subject, and Mamson's record of his Indian command.

De Vigny and Napier, and those who follow in their footsteps, no doubt present an extreme view of military obedience; and I would not be understood as defending the doctrine to the extent which they advocate. But I do believe that it is safe to enunciate these principles: That obedience is the foundation stone of the military establishment; that military obedience can only be enforced by prompt punishment; that the recognition of this has led to a departure from the ordinary forms of trial, and to the building up of a new system, for the very purpose of having one sufficiently summary in its nature; that, in carrying out this object, a common law military has grown up, of necessity to a large extent at variance with the common law civil; and that every

innovation on the common law military by the introduction of rules drawn from the civil law, not heretofore recognized as a part of it, and tending to retard the administration of military justice, undermines the whole system which our ancestors — jealous as they were of their liberties — conceived it necessary to establish for the purpose of controlling the army.

The code of Gustavus Adolphus was in itself a great amelioration of earlier continental codes, and led to a similar result in England. The improvement in the administration of military justice is particularly noticeable in the character of military punishments. Prompt punishment is necessary, but cruel punishment overreaches its mark. Its effect is easily shown by statistics. Under Frederic II. the treatment of the soldier was brutal in the highest degree. The Regiment of the Guard, one of the most favored in the army, lost by desertion, between the years 1740 and 1800, three officers, ninety-three non-commissioned officers, thirty-two musicians, and 1525 privates. During the same period there were 130 suicides, and twenty-nine soldiers executed for crimes, principally child-murder, committed for the sake of the punishment. They wished to escape the service by death, but were afraid to commit suicide, believing that that would be accompanied with eternal damnation. Before their execution for murder, however, they would have time to repent.

In England, also, military as well as common law punishments were formerly characterized by great cruelty.

The effect of Christianity and civilization in the

amelioration of punishments has been great, nevertheless this amelioration has been of slow development. It has taken centuries to explode the idea that the best check upon the commission of ordinary offenses is the severity and degrading character of the punishment. Punishment which by its peculiar severity, or injudicious application, acts upon human sympathy, has never been found to deter from crime.

To one phase of this inexhaustible subject we do not seem to have given its due weight. I refer to the possibility of measurably avoiding the necessity of resorting to punishment, by introducing a system of rewards. How far the principle may be carried is an open question, but it seems to me that we have failed in both its true appreciation and judicious application. Is it not true that we may dissuade from the doing of wrong by holding forth inducements for the doing of right? And is it not true in the military as in other spheres of life that the great incentive to exertion is hope of reward? Not solely a money reward, though that went far to make a Marlborough. Nor solely distinction, though that has made many a good soldier. But certainly something more substantial than our intangible and meaningless brevet.

Because we have made progress in the amelioration of punishment, we must not, however, jump to the conclusion that this includes delays in its administration. Military law, like other sciences, is progressive. It is not a stagnant pool. But it has, by virtue of its nature, been, to a large extent, progressive within its own sphere, independently of others. It is this — its peculiar sphere — which we should keep in view ; and

where, strictly within it, it has built up a well-established law of its own, we should protect it against encroachment. And is there not a disposition to encroach on the one hand, and to yield on the other? If so, we should be prepared to take a stand, and to defend the law military in that form in which only it can be effective for the purposes for which it exists.

In closing this paper I would disclaim the intention of conveying the idea that a *direct* practical advantage may be attained by following our military law back into the mists of the Middle Ages. To that extent it possibly has an historical value only. Still, it remains of importance to study its history in England, to understand what effect was there given to its various provisions, and thus to know what common law military we, in adopting the English articles, inherited with them. The practicability and the utility of this has, I think, been underestimated. I would claim for it greater consideration at the hands of those who are our interpreters of law. I would ask that the reason for the existence of a military code may not be forgotten; and, with all reverence for the great institutions of civil liberty, I would urge that the administration of military justice may not be hampered with principles at variance with its object, and at variance with the common law which, in England, has grown up about, and become part of it.

NEW BOOKS.—REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

My Command in South Africa. By GENERAL SIR ARTHUR THURLOW CUNYNGHAME, G. C. B. London: Macmillan & Co.¹

THE country treated of in this narrative, which is derived from personal travel and observation, and compiled from current journals of the day, comprises that portion of South Africa including Cape Colony, the Free State and Bassuto land, the Pando land, Natal, the Diamond country, or Griqualand, the Transvaal, Zululand, and Aswasi, and has a doubly strong interest at the present time as the scene where the British are fighting the warlike Kaffirs of Zululand. These countries, commencing on the Atlantic, west, and extending east and north on the Indian Ocean contain some 450,000 square miles (about five times as large as Great Britain), with a population of more than 2,000,000, of whom 440,000 are white. The principal ports are Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, New London, Durham, and Delagoa Bay, the last only having great natural advantages. The coast is rocky; the rivers have high banks, and are torrents in winter and streams in summer (our summer is their coldest weather). The climate is fine, and excellent for pulmonary complaints. The country is varied, consisting of mountains, deserts, scanty forest land, and boundless plains. Its chief minerals are copper, coal, gold, and diamonds. Cattle grazing is the chief pursuit, and wool the chief export; fruit is abundant, and fish plentiful; living is comparatively cheap. The favorite amusements are riding, driving, shooting, and billiards,—the happy faces and jovial manners of the people suggesting rude plenty and freedom from the worries of the “madding crowd.” Trade morality is not on a high level, and the speculator is cautioned not to make hasty investments.

Cape Colony has an area of 220,000 square miles; population, 1,050,000, of whom 235,000 are whites. The Dutch were the first to settle it, but its colony did not flourish, suffering much from their frequent encounters with the Hottentots and Bushmen; the latter are the lowest species of the human race, active, treacherous, and untamable. The English first appeared in 1795, under authority of the Prince of Orange, and in 1806 took possession of the colony. About this time

¹ Loaned for review by Harper & Brothers, New York.

appeared the Kaffir tribes from the unknown interior. They consist of some half dozen native tribes of barbarians, savage in war, idle in peace, predatory in habit, incapable of civilization. They would have overrun the whole of South Africa but for the presence of the whites, and that manifest destiny that accompanies their occupation of colonies.

The Kaffir wars of 1811 and 1835 ensued. In these the whites, after some reverses, were victorious. The Kaffirs, armed then only with the assegais (a species of javelin), could not cope successfully with the superior weapons of the Boers, who conquered, killed, and enslaved many of them. In 1815 the Boers rebelled, and some of them had to be killed; meanwhile the boundaries of the colony were pushed eastward, further and further, and the slaves were manumitted in 1838. Compensation for slaves was promised, but so long delayed that the Dutch owners, despairing of a just settlement, "trekked" out into the distant districts of Griqualand, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal. They have never been reconciled to the loss of their slaves; and to this day the desire to "whip their own nigger" lives in the heart of the Boers, and has caused them to oppose, as far as practicable, the unification of the colonies under English rule. The colony grew in extent of dominion and population till 1872, when a responsible and elective form of government was adopted, with a Council and Assembly. As regards national feeling, the Dutch element prevails in the west, and the English in the east. In 1867 the first diamond was discovered, and soon a tide of wealth flowed to the colony. Railroads on a large scale were commenced, native gangs being employed in their construction; the permission to purchase fire-arms being the great incentive to labor among the natives. This illegal traffic in arms was carried on with great laxity, whole companies of natives marching home with arms. To such an extent was the greed of the whites carried that it is estimated that no less than 400,000 arms have been secured by the natives, of which a considerable number are breech-loaders. Warnings were repeatedly given, and Sir Arthur's protest was disregarded.

Kaffraria, on the east, has 10,000 square miles; population, 450,000 blacks of the various Kaffir tribes; these are now peaceful, rich in cattle, and under English rule. Their disarmament is, however, recommended. Bassuto land contains 150,000 natives, easy to govern.

Natal has an area of 19,000 square miles; population of 320,000, of whom about 20,000 are white. In 1820 it suffered from an incursion of the Zulus, a formidable race north of Natal, whose warlike chief, Cheka, organized a complete military system. Cheka was a bloody barbarian, who devastated Natal, murdering its inhabitants indiscriminately for amusement. Cheka was murdered, and succeeded by his brother, Din-

goan, a monster even more bloody than himself. Dingoan was in time deposed by his brother, Panda.

In 1854 Natal was seized by the British, who still retain it, and Panda was succeeded by the present king, Cetewayo, who reigns in Zululand, keeping up the military system of Cheka, and not relaxing his murderous propensities.

The Orange Free State has 15,000 square miles ; population, 30,000 white in a whole of 450,000. It was colonized originally by the Boers, who left in disgust at the emancipation of the slaves ; and in 1848 it was declared British territory. In 1854 it was abandoned by the English for economical reasons, and became a republic.

The Diamond field has 15,500 square miles, with a population of 1,000 whites and 5,000 blacks, and a floating population of 40,000 diggers. It lies west of the Orange Free State, and was occupied by a race of Dutch and Hottentots. In 1869 the rush to the Diamond field took place.

Zululand has an area of 10,000 square miles ; population of about 150,000, estimated by the English ; although, as they bring a large army into the field, from the same authentic source, they are probably underestimated. The present king, Cetewayo, was crowned by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who sustained the king in his disputes with the Transvaal, until the latter was annexed by the British ; since which times have changed, and Cetewayo's demeanor has been growing more and more warlike. In 1878 his attitude became so threatening as to endanger the safety of Natal and the Transvaal. Sir Bartle Frere, accordingly, brought matters to a head by sending an ultimatum requiring the cessation of certain warlike customs, and guarantees of peace ; which ultimatum being rejected and scorned by King Cetewayo, Lord Chelmsford's forces advanced over Tugla and Buffalo rivers, and the Zulu war began.

Aswasi land is north of Zululand. The natives have courage, but are undisciplined ; they are hostile to the Zulus, and may be made use of to assist the English.

The settlement of Delagoa Bay is by Portuguese. This port has supplied the Zulus with arms and munitions of war. It is the finest port in South Africa, and steps have already been taken to stop further supplies to the Zulus in this direction. The all-important question for the welfare and advancement of the colonies, in the opinion of Sir Arthur, is federation ; he regards the unification of South African colonies as of the greatest consequence to their future growth and improvement ; and doubtless this confederation will take place ultimately under British rule or protection. He regards South Africa as offering inferior in-

duancements to emigration to either Australia or New Zealand, but thinks that emigrants with mechanical skill, as blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., with due diligence, zeal, and especially temperance, would succeed well in the colonies. With these virtues would they not do so in any quarter of the globe? The disarmament of the natives is strongly urged, the formation of a native force for defense, and a reform of the laws.

The find of diamonds since 1867, in the Griqua, or No-Mans-Land, has been very great: the exodus so great that the territory may almost be called any-mans-land. In 1876, three fourths of the yield of diamonds, some 773 pounds, were sent across the country without guards to Cape Town, a distance of 700 miles in mail wagons, no robberies occurring; from which the inference is fair that the population of over 1,200,000 souls in Cape Colony are possessed of a fair average share of honesty. Thefts by the diggers at the field are, however, frequent, the natives taking this means of securing a sufficient means of arming themselves and returning home, in a measure, independent.

Ostrich-farming is an important and profitable industry. In 1875 the price of a pair of fine ostriches was about £500, the feathers selling for \$150 at Cape Town. A farm of one hundred acres will support as many ostriches as may be desired; from each pair of birds may be raised twenty young and worth £15, their increase in value is about £2 per month. The full feathers of a grown bird are worth from £12 to £15 per annum; from ten pairs of full-grown birds a farmer can realize some £2,000. Curious readers on the subject of ostrich-farming are referred to the book of Julius de Wroosenthals on ostriches and ostrich-farming.

It is probable that General Cunynghame's estimate of the population of Zululand, 150,000, is too low, as later English reports from the war estimate the force that King Cetewayo can bring into the field at 60,000. Marvelous stories of the physical prowess and drill of the Zulu warriors are told, as well as of their discipline, endurance, and Spartan character. It is claimed they are unequaled in rapid and prolonged marches, and give implicit obedience to the orders of the king.

The administrative ability of Cetewayo is acknowledged to be great, and only equaled by his cruelty. Every male from boyhood is subject to bear arms and serve in the army. Marriage is the reward and incentive for bravery in battle. The experience of the English at Isundula and in recent operations bears witness to the fighting, resisting, and avenging qualities of the Zulus.

Many English writers agree that the unrighteous act depriving the Dutch colonists of their privileges and territories has been one of the most fruitful causes of the war, and even now rumors of a gathering of

four thousand Boers in the Transvaal are rife. The annexation of the Transvaal brought England into direct contact with Zululand. The Dutch, peaceful as they are, did not live at quiet with their savage neighbors. Some lands near the boundary receive the benign influence of the spring sun more favorably than others, and have been the cause of bloody quarrels between Boers and Zulus. The annexation of the Transvaal to English colonies by Sir Theophilus Shepstone was in effect a declaration of war, Cetewayo's kingdom being inclosed west and south by English military powers; to the north are the Portuguese, and east the Indian Ocean. Sir Bartle Frere's decision against the Zulus regarding the disputed territories was perhaps unfairly made, their claim, according to Mr. Moreley and Lord Blackford, being a sound one. This decision added a fatal cause to the war. Not content, however, with the refusal to recognize the native claim to the disputed territories, Sir Bartle chose to augment the difficulties and irritate and arouse King Cetewayo by a further demand for the disbandment of his army and return to peaceful measures. Cetewayo chose to decide for himself what he would do; and the first result of his activities was the overwhelming defeat of the English and loss of six hundred civilized soldiers, and a signal triumph for the savage Zulus of a most sanguinary and retaliatory character, the British commander and his staff barely escaping the fate of their countrymen by a fortunate accident. It would seem that the responsibility of at least precipitating the war lies at Sir Bartle's door.

Doubtless the end will be England's "manifest destiny" to subjugate the Zulus and all the native tribes hostile to its interests, and the occupation and rule of all the South African colonies, by putting forth her mighty power. Would it not be more humane were she, after subduing the Zulus, to make haste slowly by conquering the colonies by civilization rather than by destruction of the natives, and by rendering justice to the Dutch colonists?

T. J. T.

Contributions to Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology. By J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., formerly Professor of Surgery in the New York Medical College, Surgeon in Chief to the State Emigrants' Hospital, 1850-71, etc. Quarto. With illustrations drawn from nature. In quarterly parts. New York: Harper & Brothers. Parts I., II., III., IV., and V. 1877-78.

The introductory in Part I. of this work is an address on the study of science, delivered by the distinguished author, when professor of surgery, before his class in the New York Medical College. In this address is given an instructive and interesting account of the inductive method of research. The processes of induction and deduction are

concisely and clearly stated, and their value and importance as instruments in the search after scientific truth. While relying on these as indispensable to the discovery and appreciation of evidence, the author is inclined to attribute no small share in the advance of science to the power of "anticipation." Anticipation is described as the process "by which causes are discovered which are not obvious even after repeated inspection of the facts in which they lie hid ; . . . a power, or combination of powers, granted only to a few ; the power of penetrating into the secrets of nature before the evidence is unfolded ; the power whereby the mind presages a truth before it is fairly proved. . . . It is no mere power of guessing, but the power of an active imagination, supplied with materials by a clear understanding, carefully disciplined." As an illustration of anticipation, the case of the great German naturalist, Oken, is cited, who, in a chance walk one day, picked up the skull of a deer bleached by the weather. As he looked, "a flash of anticipation" glanced through his mind, and he exclaimed, "It is a vertebral column,"—a truth presaged, a truth from which he evolved the system of transcendental or philosophical anatomy that has immortalized his name.

In the analysis of the conditions or essentials of the advanced sciences, the author includes as one of those conditions experiment, which he here defines to be "the test or criterion of the correctness of our ratiocination." Of the healing art he says : "Medicine, also including surgery, fulfills the three conditions of an advanced science ; for it observes, ratiocinates, and experiments : observation being applied to the phenomena of disease ; he ratiocination being for the most part inductive ; and the experiment, the therapeutic treatment. Such, at least, is rational medicine. When the therapeutic treatment is not the experimental test of a ratiocination, but is, nevertheless, sanctioned by a certain amount of experience, medicine is empirical ; but when the treatment is wholly isolated both from ratiocination and experience, medicine becomes quackery, of which immoral and opprobrious practice this is a strict and adequate definition."

We have not space to yield to the temptation to quote further from this learned address, which we doubt not will be read with interest and profit by both layman and professional reader.

Elephantiasis arabum of the lower extremity successfully treated by ligature of the femoral artery, with other cases, and elephantiasis arabum of the head, face, and neck successfully treated by ligature of both common carotids, form the subject matter of the next thirty pages. The case first given was originally published in the "New York Journal of Medicine" for September, 1852. This case, in which Dr. Carnochan

ligated the femoral, and subsequently the external iliac, artery successfully for the cure of elephantiasis arabum of the lower extremity, aside from the purely surgical interest attaching to it, possesses also a historical interest, it having been a new and original as well as successful procedure in the treatment of this disease. Professor Erichsen, of London, in a letter addressed to Dr. Carnochan, says of it: "The operation was certainly a bold step, but one that the result shows to have been the proper one to take; and it certainly does infinite credit to your judgment and skill to have devised a successful treatment for this complaint."

Although this operation is not indiscriminately applicable to all cases of elephantiasis, it is generally admitted by surgical authorities to be a most valuable resource in properly selected cases. That it should have been devised and first performed by an American surgeon is especially creditable to American surgery, when it is considered that this is a disease which, while it prevails extensively in Barbadoes, and to a greater or less extent in Demerara, Cayenne, Brazil, and some other foreign countries, is of extreme rarity in the United States. A statistical table of cases of elephantiasis arabum treated by ligature of the main artery, collected by Professor Wernher, of Giessen, and published under date of June, 1875, is subjoined. From this it appears that from the date of Dr. Carnochan's operation in 1851, to June, 1875, the operation had been performed thirty-two times with results as follows: Cured, eight; permanently improved, four; cure incomplete, and followed by a relapse, eleven; unimproved, two; operation followed by gangrene and subsequent amputation, one; died, three; termination not reported, three. The causes of death were in one case pyæmia, and in another erysipelas. In the third case no cause is given.

The concluding article of Part II., entitled, "Remarks on the ligation of the common trunk of the femoral artery, in relation to secondary hemorrhage following amputation of the thigh; and in hemorrhage from wounds of the plantar arteries, and of the posterior and anterior tibial arteries, with cases," is one of much practical interest to the surgeon.

Part III. opens with the history of a case of amputation of the entire lower jaw, performed in July, 1851. The operation was necessitated by the presence of otitis, necrosis, and caries, and was performed without the use of an anæsthetic. Here, again, Dr. Carnochan was a pioneer, this being the first successful case of the performance of this formidable operation recorded in the annals of surgery.

After some "remarks on amputation of the entire lower jaw," and the history of a second case of this operation performed by the au-

thor, we come to a treatise "On shock and collapse, and the primary treatment of injuries, including the consideration of the time of election for capital operations required after extensive lesions," which is continued through Parts IV. and V., and is not yet completed. The use of the terms *shock* and *collapse* as synonymous is reprobated, and the respective signification of each is clearly drawn: shock being "regarded as the source of the nervous symptoms that take place after the occurrence of an accident; . . . while the word collapse should properly be used to express the extreme prostration of strength, and the agitation and perturbation of the nervous system which follow upon all severe injuries."

The pathology of shock is minutely entered into, and the effect produced by severe injuries on the several parts of the nervous system, and the sequence of events terminating in the symptoms of collapse, are logically and forcibly described, building thus a foundation for treatment in accordance with the principles of rational medicine as set forth in the opening address. This is to be considered by the author in Part VI., the appearance of which we shall await with much interest. J. P. K.

The Bedouin Tribes of the Euphrates. By LADY ANNE BLUNT. With a Preface and some Account of the Arabs and their Horses. By W. S. B. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1879.

Presents a most interesting account of what is *actually* going on in one of Asia's most famous districts, the Euphrates Valley, likely to be the future high-road to India.

The fact that the Euphrates, till twenty years ago a dangerous neighborhood for Asiatics as well as Europeans, is more of a mystery to the general public than any river of equal importance in the Old World, and that the author of this work, Lady Anne Blunt, is the first *bonâ fide* tourist who has taken the Euphrates road, makes her adventures and the account she gives of the Bedouin tribes of Mesopotamia and the western deserts extremely interesting, as well as instructive.

No previous traveler has, as far as we know, visited the Independent Shammar in Mesopotamia, or the Awazeh in the Hamád. The desert has been usually given a wide berth by travelers, where, instead of seeking the tribes, it has been an object to slip by unseen. Circumstances have, in the present instance, changed the position, and the desert has been for a time the home of the author, as it is of the tribes themselves.

The account given of Arab horse-breeding, with a genealogical table of the descent of the thorough-bred Arabian horse, is not the least interesting part of this valuable work.

When we consider the obscurity in which the subject of Arab horse-breeding is hidden, the great attention which the editor seems to have given it, and which he has taken especial pains to understand in principle as well as in detail, we are made to feel this subject of great interest, and one deserving of careful study and attention.

The map of the Euphrates district, and sketches by the author illustrating the work, add greatly to its value. T. W.

Army Sacrifices; or, Briefs from Official Pigeonholes. By BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. FRY, U. S. A. Crown 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand. 1879.

The army should be very grateful to General Fry for his exceedingly attractive and readable little book called "Army Sacrifices." Any one at all interested in the army, after once taking up the book to read, will be loath to leave it until the last page has been reached. It contains fourteen graphic descriptions of adventures among the Indians, wherein wonderful physical endurance and suffering, as well as conspicuous gallantry, the like of which may have been equaled in other lands, but most surely have never been excelled, are vividly and impressively narrated.

The first article, "The Island of Death," describes "Sandy" Forsyth's desperate fight on the Arickaree Fork of the Republican River. This was probably as hard a battle as was ever fought. Less than two years after, the writer visited the island that had been the scene of this encounter. The rifle-pits used were still plainly visible, and at the upper end of the island, in the form of a semicircle, were the white skeletons of a number of horses and mules. They had evidently been killed by Forsyth's men, so that their bodies would protect them from the fire of the Indians. There were many other signs of the struggle still to be seen. Lieutenant Beecher, of the 3d Infantry, was killed in this affair. He was, I think, a nephew of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Next we read of the sad fate of Captain Gunnison, of the Engineers, who was surprised and killed while on an exploring expedition in the Rocky Mountains in 1853. His body was full of arrow wounds and one of his arms had been cut off. All this, too, in time of peace.

"Written in Blood" is an account of the attack on Lieutenant (afterward Major-General) Hartsuff by a party of Indians in Florida, in 1855. All who read this cannot fail to admire the wonderful fortitude and courage of Hartsuff. When found by a rescuing party in search of him, he had given up all hope of relief. A piece of paper was pinned to his breast, on which was written a brief account of his expedition, the *ink* being *his own blood*. Who can imagine the thoughts that must have come to his mind during those long and weary hours!

"Soldiers Afloat" is a very amusing and interesting description of the incidents of a journey from New York to the Columbia River by sea. The writer had a keen sense of the ridiculous things that occurred, and has described them in admirable style.

"The Penitentes" gives a short but good account of a peculiar religious sect in New Mexico, together with the manner of torturing the victims selected for sacrifice.

The massacre of Colonel Fetterman and his entire command in 1866 is described under the title of "The Fatal Valley." It is supposed, from the position of the bodies and similarity of their death wounds, that Fetterman and Brown died by each other's hands, preferring this to capture.

"Outnumbered but not Outdone" portrays as gallant a fight against tremendous odds as was ever fought anywhere.

A number of short articles follow, describing interesting scenes and characters to be met with only in the far West, and last of all is a very full and complete history of the Modoc war in 1872-73. It will be remembered that it was in this war that General Canby lost his life through the treachery of the Indians. Had he only heeded the warning of the squaw Tobe, the tragedy would never have been, and a valuable officer saved. All the incidents of this sad affair are faithfully set out by one whose whole heart was evidently in the task.

"Army Sacrifices" is a book that every officer and ex-officer should read. It is hoped that the author will continue his good work, and give the army more of the same kind of interesting literature. There is plenty of material left, and all it needs is a pen as graceful and skillful as that of General Fry to put it into shape. C. B.

The History of the First Regiment of Artillery, U. S. A., from its Organization in 1821, to January 1, 1876. Compiled by BREVET MAJOR WM. L. HASKIN, Captain First Artillery, etc. Crown 8vo, 668 pp. Portland, Me. 1876.

Major Haskin has made a valuable contribution to the military annals of his country in the "History of the First Regiment of Artillery, U. S. A." It is one of the very few similar compilations by officers of our army which have ever passed through the printer's hands, and is in every way worthy of the gallant regiment whose deeds are thus recorded. Owing to the irregular and spasmodic demand for military books — even for inexpensive volumes — in the United States, every work of a purely historical character, like that before us, represents a literary struggle in which the author finally triumphs by dint of patience, industry, and perseverance; that is, he succeeds in printing his book, but rarely, if ever,

is reimbursed for the pecuniary outlay, much less the immense amount of time and hard labor, — mental and physical, — which its preparation has cost him. For the reasons already given, perhaps, a very limited edition of Major Haskin's book has been printed, — hardly larger than would give each officer of the regiment and each post library one copy ; but the author intends to "keep a copy of the book expressly for additions and corrections, with the hope that the errors in this edition may be set right, and that additional contributions may be obtained, so that ten, twenty, perhaps thirty, years hence a new edition may be issued."

The matter is systematically arranged, and subdivided into three parts, — historical, personal, and statistical. The first chapter treats of the artillery of the army from 1789 to 1821, — the date at which the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th regiments were formed. The remainder of Part I. is devoted to a chronological account of the service, in peace and war, of the 1st Artillery. Part II. contains chapters from twenty-two officers or ex-officers of the regiment, — Ramsay, Hagner, Wayne, Martin, Doubleday, Boynton, Coffee, Fry, Closson, Langdon, Seymour, Gilman, Elderkin, Randol, Henry, Eakin, McCrea, Ward, Bell, Deshler, Gardner, and the author, — and is extremely rich in "ancient" and modern reminiscences. Some excellent portraits of dead and gone artillery-men are given in these personal recollections. The first colonel of the regiment, General Moses Porter, had risen through every grade, from a private of volunteers who fought at Bunker Hill.

General Eustis is described as austere in manner as well as in appearance. His countenance was dark, his hair black, and his eyes small and of piercing gray. He had but little of the *suaviter in modo*, was rigid as a disciplinarian, ardent as a soldier, never shirking his duty, and very determined that no one should.

General Worth is thus described by an officer who served under him when the 8th Infantry was organized (1838): —

He was a grand soldier physically and in tactics, although he had no high intellectual capacity or attainments. But in the immediate command of men he had no superior. With a clear, crisp, full voice and eagle eye, supported by a martial presence, he sent a thrill through the regiment from right to left, as he stepped upon the drill ground, drew his sword with great grace, and ordered "Attention !" Every officer and man jumped, as it were, to his sword or musket, and felt that Colonel Worth's eye was upon him individually. Tactical manœuvres are in themselves merely mechanical, and the men executing them, for the time, only machines ; but the electricity of Worth's voice, the quickness with which he detected an error, and the promptness with which it was repaired under the clear, concise explanations, the frequent shifting of arms relieving the men of their weariness, . . . made drilling under Worth a pleasure. There was something in Worth that inspired those under his personal order with his own chivalry and gallant bearing.

The late Colonel Dimick receives the following tribute at the hands of Major A. C. Wayne : —

A better, purer, nobler soldier I never knew. Quiet and humble in character, a thorough Christian man, always acting from the purest motives ; not brilliant,

but sensible, gentle, kind, and patient ; fearless as a lion, and going straight to his object, whether in the Sunday-school or before the cannon's mouth. . . . England has her Havelock, and the 1st Artillery can boast also of her Dimick. Peace to his ashes !

Colonel Boynton contributes this portrait of "Stonewall" Jackson : —

Jackson, both as my cadet classmate and as an associate officer, was a pious, hard-working, plodding, persevering, and very eccentric man. There was not a trait about him which indicated future greatness, and to his religious fanaticism more than to anything else must be attributed the enthusiasm with which he inspired his followers in after days to deeds which have embalmed his memory in the hearts of the Southern people. He possessed great reserve of endurance, perseverance, and patience, — qualities which enabled him to wield despotic influence over his men. Tall and awkward, stiff and ungraceful in deportment, he was a perfect stranger to pleasure, recreation, or enjoyment of any kind or description. Nervous in manner, quick and jerky in speech, his constant repetition of "Very good, very good," — words also repeated by him on his death-bed, — was equivalent to the phrase most of us employ when we say, "All right, go ahead." Jackson's career may be likened to that of old Putnam of revolutionary date. He became great because he could n't prevent it.

Part III. contains a list of engagements (133) in which the regiment has taken part ; list of the field and staff, and a series of rosters of officers since 1822. Besides a table of contents, arranged by chapters, there is a copious index. The book is handsomely printed and bound.

T. F. R.

Strategos. An American Game of War : based upon Military Principles, and designed for the Assistance of both Beginners and Advanced Students in prosecuting the whole Study of Tactics, Grand Tactics, Strategy, Military History, and the various Operations of War. By CHAS. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery.

The American game of war, *Strategos*, but lately made public, is the result of several years of private study by First Lieutenant C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery. The game was exhibited for the first time at the headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific, about the middle of June, where it was examined by numerous officers of the regular army, who spoke in loud praise of its adaptability to American wants, while several who had seen and played *Kriegsspiel* did not hesitate to pronounce it far superior thereto. In July the game was transferred from the Presidio of San Francisco to the city, where it was publicly exhibited to the officers of the National Guard of California, and enlisted universal interest from the way in which it meets the special wants of the citizen soldiers of this country. Both General McDowell, commanding the Division of the Pacific, and General McComb, commanding the National Guard at San Francisco, have appointed boards of officers of high attainments to examine and report upon its merits. These boards are still in session ; but in the mean time, judging from numerous flattering notices that have already come out in the papers concerning this new

game, it is manifest that the scope of Strategos is very extended, and that it is no doubt destined to exercise great influence in the education of our future generals.

The peculiar adaptation to American requirements is made special note of in all these notices. The great drawback to the successful introduction of Kriegsspiel into our country has been its extreme complexity. It is strictly an advanced game, and calculated only for the few. Strategos, however, possesses interest for all grades. It consists of the most comprehensive "outfit" ever offered to the military public. Its text-book is replete with information, and explains the methods of playing no less than six independent games of gradually increasing importance: 1st, minor tactics of "the three arms;" 2d, grand tactics, strategy, and topography; 3d, military text-book illustration; 4th, military history; 5th, a battle game; and 6th, the advanced game. This latter is said to be so clearly an improvement upon Kriegsspiel that even devoted admirers of the latter do not hesitate to admit it. The first five applications are entirely new, and none of them are considered in the rules of the war-game as played abroad. American soldiers have long needed just this thing, and will welcome Strategos warmly. The game is to be published by subscription, by some Eastern house, at a very great reduction upon the prices of the foreign games, and no Post or National Guard organization should fail to lend their assistance to the author in this expensive undertaking, as unless a subscription edition of at least one hundred to two hundred can be issued, it is doubtful whether the game can be gotten out for less than fifty dollars a copy.

The Lady of the Aroostook. By W. D. HOWELLS. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. (Riverside Press). 1879.

This is one of the best class of American novels, not depending upon peculiarities of dialect nor intricacy of plot for its interest, but upon a fresh, crisp style of narration and well-drawn characters; while the healthy moral atmosphere of the book acts like a tonic upon the jaded reader of many novels, and makes even the prim foe of fiction lower his lance in recognition of its purity. New England is drawn upon for the hero and heroine, and the author sketches an unusually graceful portrait of the Yankee captain and the typical American merchant vessel. A voyage under sail to Italy furnishes opportunity for a variety of adventures, culminating in that pleasant *dénouement*, a marriage. Like all publications from this house, *The Lady of the Aroostook* is daintily dressed in becoming garb, and printed carefully on fine paper. In this age of cheap reading, however, it is to be regretted that the readers of his volume will be limited in number by the want of a more inexpensive

edition. When the best literature may be had "for a song," people will seldom pay two dollars for a novel, excepting, perhaps, for deposit in a library.

T. F. R.

The Magazine of American History, with Notes and Queries. Edited by JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Esq. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co. New York and Chicago.

On the 1st of January, 1877, at a time of great commercial depression, Mr. Stevens put forth the first number of this interesting monthly, which is now in its third volume of successful and growing usefulness.

The accomplished editor, bringing to his self-imposed task a love for historical truth and candid criticism, has already, in the magazine, had the contributions of many of the principal American historians.

In its general plan a portion is devoted to new papers on historical subjects, the remainder to original documents, reprints of rare documents, notes, queries and replies, and literary notices, the latter being particularly full and critical.

Among the papers already published which would specially interest army readers are "The Fall of the Alamo," and "The Texas Revolution," each by Captain R. M. Potter, U. S. A.; and "The Prisoners of Matamoras," by the same writer; "Commodore Edward Preble's Diary before Tripoli in 1804," by Rear Admiral G. H. Preble; "Our National Flag," by Major-General Schuyler Hamilton; "Uniforms of the American Army from 1775" and "Martial Law During the Revolution," by Asa Bird Gardner; "The First Sea Fight of the Revolution," by the late Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Superintendent U. S. Naval Academy; "Expedition of Lafayette against Arnold;" "Mount Washington and its Capture in 1776," by Edward F. De Lancey; and "Sketch of General Montgomery," by General George W. Cullum, U. S. A. There are many other papers on kindred subjects of equal interest.

Among the contributors to this magazine we notice J. Hammond Trumbull, George H. Moore, William Kelby, J. Carson Brevoort, Charles W. Baird, William L. Stone, Colonel J. C. Audenried, Reverend B. F. Da Costa, Colonel T. Bailey Myers, and General J. Watts De Peyster.

Mr. Stevens has done literature a service by editing this excellent periodical, — the portraits and other illustrations to which are not the least valuable portion.

A. B. G.

Battles of the American Revolution, 1775-1781. Historical and Military Criticism, with Topographical Illustration. By Colonel HENRY B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A. (retired.) 712 pages. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

This volume is a somewhat pretentious attempt to describe the principal actions of the war of American Independence.

The opening chapters are devoted to such subjects as "Military Science the Key to Military History;" "Apology for the Military Art;" "Wars between Nations;" "Providence in War Illustrated;" "Strategy, Grand Tactics, and Logistics," which probably had better have been omitted from a mere historical book, as being more suitable for a text-book on military science.

Colonel Carrington visited the principal sources of information abroad on Revolutionary history, and therefore presents some interesting facts as to the strength of the British forces, at different times, during the struggle.

The maps, one of which is used to illustrate each principal action, although not as good as the official maps of the English engineers, from which most are reduced, nevertheless aid materially in the study of the text.

Colonel Carrington has, in this book, given a careful review of the events about which he has written, and filled a want in American historical literature. The description of the several actions is interesting, and will be particularly so to any one of military experience. The volume will be found to be an acceptable addition to regimental and post libraries.

A. B. G.

The American Veterinary Review. Published by the U. S. Veterinary Medical Association. Edited by A. LIAUTARD, M. D., V. S. New York. 1879.

This publication should be of especial interest to cavalry officers, and the number for September contains much information concerning the progress of veterinary science in the army. The following letter from Surgeon E. P. Vollum, U. S. A., is reprinted for the information of those who may not see the *Review*:—

"The article by J. C. Meyer, Sr., V. S., in your August number, concerning army veterinary matters as they appeared to him during the late war, would suit a large part of the service to-day. Truthful as is this article, it is very unpalatable reading for a lover of the horse; for one naturally expects to see the horses in government employ cared for in the best manner—whereas, for some unexplained reason, the army has never made an attempt, till lately, toward the formation of a properly constituted veterinary department. This is very strange, when one reflects upon the enlightened liberality that is lavished upon all other branches of the service, surpassing in this particular most other armies in the

world. I am glad, however, to be able to show that this long-neglected branch of the service has been taken up by the authorities in good earnest, and that steps have already been taken to elevate it to a much higher degree of efficiency than it has ever heretofore enjoyed. This progressive movement was initiated by Quartermaster-General Montgomery C. Meigs, and the result of his action in this matter will be seen in the liberal provisions contained in the inclosed General Order of the War Department, which goes into operation this month. In order to appreciate the improvement effected by the Supply Table contained in this General Order, in regard especially to the variety and quantities of the articles allowed, one would have to consult the Supply Table that is superseded by this one, which allowed but a beggarly assortment, in stingy quantities, scarce anything that a cultivated veterinary surgeon could work with. It will be seen also, by consulting the above-mentioned Order, that hereafter appointments as veterinary surgeons will be confined to graduates of veterinary colleges. Herein lies the essence of the reform set on foot by General Meigs, for so soon as cultivated veterinary surgeons acquire the control of the management of the sick public animals, system will soon become manifest in sensible measures, not only for the proper and humane care of disabled animals, but also for the prevention of disease among them, and an end will be put to the ignorant butchery that has been practiced in the army by farriers, who, for the most part, have had the charge of the sick public animals. This has been no fault of the farriers, who have worked with such lights as they possessed, but the fault of those who have had such matters in charge, and who are they? Strange enough, no one in authority that I have heard of has given this subject the amount of attention that it seems to me it deserves, — attention enough to discover the fact that the horses of the American army require as much care as those of the armies of France, England, and Germany, wherein I learn there is a regularly established veterinary department, as scientific and as well organized as the medical departments for the benefit of the men of those armies. I am not in humor to go on any further with this subject at this time, but I think I have said enough to convince Dr. Meyer that there is a prospect of a solid improvement in the veterinary department of the army."

OBITUARY.

Died at Newport, R. I., March 16, 1879, MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS W. SHERMAN, U. S. Army.

General Sherman was born in Newport, R. I., March 26, 1813. Appointed to the Military Academy in 1832; graduated, and appointed Second Lieutenant 3d Artillery, July, 1836, joining his regiment at once in Florida, on service against the Seminoles. Promoted First Lieutenant March 14, 1838. Promoted Captain in 1846, and joined General Taylor's army in the tour against Mexico. In the battle of Buena Vista he was breveted Major for his gallant conduct. It is not necessary to describe his splendid service in that battle. The country rang with it, and "Sherman's battery" is a household word. He served at Fort Trumbull and Fort Adams, R. I., 1848-1853. The battery was transferred to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in 1853. He commanded an expedition to the Yellow Medicine Sioux Agency in 1857; confronted there a grand array of turbulent warriors for six weeks, with four pieces and sixty men to serve them, and twenty riflemen as a support, and by a prudent firmness prevented an outbreak and border war. A similar disturbance with a like result occurred at Kettle Lake in 1859.

Promoted Major 3d Artillery April 27, 1861. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Artillery May 14, 1861, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers August 17, 1861. On the 27th July, 1861, organized an expedition in conjunction with Commodore Dupont at Fort Monroe, sailing October 29, 1861, and arriving off Port Royal November 6th. Next day attack was made by the fleet, and the forts surrendered, and General Sherman's forces took possession. Forty-three guns were captured. General Sherman remained in command till March 31, 1862.

Relieved, and reported to General Halleck, in the West, and was assigned to the command of a division in the "Army of the Tennessee." While in this command General Sherman made an important reconnaissance, and learned and reported that the enemy were making prepara-

tions to abandon their works at Corinth. No action was taken. Afterwards his division was engaged in the pursuit.

Was transferred June 1, 1862, to the Department of the Gulf, under General Banks. Participated in the campaign against Port Hudson. In leading his division in the assault on that place, May 27th, he was severely wounded, and lost a leg. He afterwards commanded at New Orleans till the close of the war. He was promoted colonel of the 3d Artillery June 1, 1863. Mustered out of the volunteer service April 30, 1866. Commanded his regiment at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and during the spring of 1868 was assigned to command the Department of the East.

Was breveted brigadier and major-general for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson and during the Rebellion.

Changed station to Key West in 1869, and retired from active service, as major-general, December 31, 1870.

During his long career in the army, the public service was ever his first thought. All personal considerations were subordinate to his soldierly spirit and duty, and the public interest never suffered through any neglect of his.

During the years intervening between the Mexican War and the Rebellion, his battery was kept mounted as one of the schools of instruction for the lieutenants of the regiment. His character in the capacity of instructor was stern and severe. All duties were required to be done with the most scrupulous exactness. The battery might well be said to have always been on a war footing in instruction, drill, and general condition, and in no command, whether at peace or war, was discipline more rigid. A young officer who did not thoroughly understand the service of a mounted battery after a two years' tour of duty under Sherman must have been uncommonly stupid. This sternness of character was a second nature, and was more or less manifest in all the relations of life; and withal he had a warm and generous heart.

General Sherman took a great interest in the Military Service Institution, was active in its organization, and anticipated for it great usefulness and success.

A.

Died at New York Arsenal, August 2, 1879, **LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS J. TREADWELL**, Ordnance Department.

The following order, issued by the Ordnance Department, relative to the worth and genius of an active member of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution, is deemed worthy of publication in the **JOURNAL**: —

"The Ordnance Department is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its ablest officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Treadwell, who, after a brief illness, died at the New York arsenal at six o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant.

"Colonel Treadwell was graduated from the Military Academy in 1854, ranking fifth in a class of forty-six members. On July 1st of that year he was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, and, until the breaking out of the Rebellion, served at the Allegheny, the Washington, and the Frankford arsenals. On April 22, 1861, he was assigned to the command of the Frankford arsenal, and held that command for one year. From that time he served in important capacities in the Department of the South, in the Ordnance Office, in building the Indianapolis arsenal, and as instructor of ordnance and the science of gunnery at the Military Academy until September, 1864, when he was placed on duty as the principal assistant to the Chief of Ordnance in Washington, where he remained for five years. From September, 1869, to June, 1876, he commanded the Frankford arsenal, and then was appointed a member of the Ordnance Board.

"Colonel Treadwell was commissioned a second lieutenant November 17, 1856; first lieutenant, July 1, 1860; captain, March 3, 1865; major, March 7, 1867; and lieutenant-colonel, May 27, 1878; and he received the two brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the War of the Rebellion.

"Such is, in brief, his *état de service* during a period of twenty-five years. In his death the Ordnance Department has lost an officer of great capacity and large experience. Self-reliant and strong of will and temper, with professional attainments of a high order, fine powers of analysis, and rare good judgment, his social qualities were such as endeared him to all. When we recall his long and distinguished services to the department and country, it is hard to realize that, in the very flower of his age, and when his mental powers had fully ripened, death should have cut off the rich promises of so bright a future. Those of us who have for years been in intimate association with him mourn the loss of a friend and comrade, but the country has suffered the greater loss of a faithful and meritorious public servant. He fairly earned the reward that should follow duty well performed, and neither bronze nor marble can mark a spot where rests a nobler nature or a more excellent soldier.

"As a mark of respect to his memory, on the day after the receipt of this order, at each ordnance establishment the national flag will be displayed at half-staff, and the officers of the department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

LIST OF OFFICERS

WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE JANUARY, 1881.

*President.*¹

Major-General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, United States Army.

Vice Presidents.

Brevet Major-General GEO. W. GETTY, Colonel 3d Artillery.

Brevet Major-General DAVID S. STANLEY, Colonel 22d Infantry.

Brevet Major-General Z. B. TOWER, Colonel Corps Engineers.

Brevet Major-General JAMES B. FRY, Colonel Adjut-General's Dept.

Brevet Major-General WESLEY MERRITT, Colonel 5th Cavalry.

*Corresponding Secretary.*¹

Brevet Brigadier-General THEO. F. RODENBOUGH, Colonel U. S. A.

*Recording Secretary.*²

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. NORMAN LIEBER, Major, Judge Advo.

*Treasurer.*¹

Brevet Brigadier-General NATHAN W. BROWN, Colonel Pay Dept.

*Vice Treasurer.*¹

Brevet Major JOSEPH P. SANGER, Captain 1st Artillery.

¹ Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

² West Point, New York.

LIST OF MEMBERS

WHO JOINED THE INSTITUTION BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 28,
1878, AND AUGUST 1, 1879.

[*Brevets* are designated by initial letters or abbreviations immediately following regiment or corps.]

Honorary.

The Hon. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President of the United States.
The Hon. GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.
General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, United States Army.
Lieutenant-General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, United States Army.

Life.

BREWERTON, HENRY F.	. Captain 5th Artillery.
FLOYD-JONES, DE LANCEY	. Colonel U. S. A.
MORRIS, ARTHUR Captain 4th Artillery.
RICE, EDMUND First Lieutenant 5th Infantry. Lt.-C.
SANNO, JAMES M. J. . .	. Captain 7th Infantry.
SAWYER, J. ESTCOURT . .	. First Lieutenant 5th Artillery.
SLAKER, ADAM Second Lieutenant 1st Artillery.
TURTLE, THOMAS First Lieutenant Engineers.

Annual Subscribers.

ABBOT, F. V., 2d Lt. Eng.	ALVORD, B., Paymaster-General.
ABBOT, H. L., Maj. Eng. B.-G.	ANDERSON, T. M., Lt.-C. 9th Inf.
ADAMS, G., 2d Lt. 5th Arty.	ANDREWS, G. L., Prof. U. S. M. A.
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ALDEN, C. H., Maj. M. Dept. Lt.-C.	Arty. Capt.
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ALLEN, C. J., Capt. Eng. Maj.	
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- BAILEY, C. M., Capt. 8th Inf.
 BAILEY, H. K., 2d Lt. 5th Inf.
 BAILEY, H. L., 2d Lt. 21st Inf.
 BAILEY, T. N., 1st Lt. Eng.
 BALDWIN, J. M., 2d Lt. 5th Arty.
 BALL, E., Capt. 2d Cav.
 BARLOW, J. W., Maj. Eng. Lt.-C.
 BARNARD, J. G., Col. Eng. M.-G.
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 BARRIGER, J. W., Maj. S. D. B.-G.
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 Maj.
 BASS, E. W., Prof. U. S. M. A.
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 BATES, K., Capt. 1st Inf. Maj.
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 BEACH, W. C., Capt. 11th Inf.
 BENÉT, S. V., B.-G. Chief Ord.
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 BENTZONI, C., Capt. 25th Inf. Lt.-C.
 BERGLAND, E., 1st Lt. Eng.
 BERNARD, R. F., Capt. 1st Cav.
 Col.
 BIRD, C., 1st Lt. 23d Inf. Lt.-C.
 BLACK, W. M., 2d Lt. Eng.
 BLAIR, F. P., 2d Lt. 3d Arty.
 BLAKE, G. A. H., Col. U. S. A.
 B.-G.
 BLISS, Z. R., Lt.-C. 19th Inf.
 BLOCKSOM, A. P., 2d Lt. 6th Cav.
 BLUNT, C. E., Lt.-C. Eng. Col.
 BLUNT, S. E., 1st Lt. Ord. Dept.
 BOMFORD, J. V., Col. U. S. A. B.-G.
 BOWEN, W. H. C., 2d Lt. 5th Inf.
 BRADEN, C., 1st Lt. U. S. A.
 BRADFORD, J. H., Capt. 19th Inf.
¹ BREWERTON, H., Col. U. S. A.
 B.-G.
 BRIGHAM, J. D., Lt.-C. Q.-M.
 Dept. B.-G.
 BROOKE, J. R., Col. 3d Inf. B.-G.
- BROTHERTON, D. H., Maj. 5th Inf.
 BROWN, N. W., Col. P. D. B.-G.
 BURBANK, J. B., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.
 BURKE, M., Lt.-C. U. S. A. B.-G.
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 BUTLER, E., Capt. 5th Inf.
 BUTLER, J. G., Capt. Ord. Dept.
 BUTLER, J. H., Capt. U. S. A. Maj.
 BUTLER, W. C., 2d Lt. 3d Inf.
 CADY, A., Col. U. S. A. B.-G.
 CALIFF, J. M., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.
 CALLAHAN, C. M., Capt. 4th Cav.
 CAMPBELL, G. J., 1st Lt. U. S. A.
 CARPENTER, L. H., Capt. 10th Cav.
 Col.
 CASEY, S., Col. U. S. A. M.-G.
 CHAFFEE, A. R., Capt. 6th Cav.
 Maj.
 CHAMBERS, A., Lt.-C. 21st Inf. Col.
 CHANDLER, J. G., Lt.-C. Q.-M.
 Dept. Col.
 CHASE, C., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.
 CHESTER, J., 1st Lt. 3d Arty. Capt.
 CHILSON, G. W., Capt. 8th Cav.
 CHIPMAN, H. L., Maj. 3d Inf. L.-C.
 CHOISY, G. L., Capt. 11th Inf. Maj.
 CLARK, J. C. JR., Maj. U. S. A.
 Col.
 CLARK, W. O., 2d Lt. 6th Cav.
 CLARK, W. P., 1st Lt. 2d Cav.
 CLITZ, H. B., Col. 10th Inf. B.-G.
 CLOSSON, H. W., Maj. 5th Arty.
 Lt.-C.
 COATES, E. M., Capt. 4th Inf.
 COFFIN, W. H., 2d Lt. 5th Arty.
 COLLIER, W. S., Capt. 4th Inf.
 Maj.
 COLLINS, P., Capt. 21st Inf. Maj.
 CONWAY, E. J., Capt. U. S. A.
 CONWAY, W., Capt. 2d Inf.

¹ Deceased.

COONEY, M., Capt. 9th Cav.	DOWD, H., 2d Lt. 3d Arty.
CORLISS, A. W., Capt. 8th Inf.	DRUM, W. F., Capt. 2d Inf. Lt.-C.
COURTNEY, M. L., Capt. 25th Inf.	DU BARRY, B., Maj. S. D. Col.
Maj.	¹ DU BOIS, J. V., Maj. U. S. A.
CRAIGHILL, W. P., Maj. Eng. Col.	DUDLEY, E. S., 1st Lt. 2d Arty.
CRAM, T. J., Col. U. S. A. M.-G.	DUNN, W. MCK., Judge Adv. Gen.
CRAWFORD, A. McL., 1st Lt. U. S. A.	ECKERSON, T. H., 2d Lt. 19th Inf.
CRAWFORD, S. W., B.-G. U. S. A. M.-G.	ECKERSON, T. J., Capt. Q.-M. Dept. Maj.
CRESSON, C. C., 1st Lt. U. S. A. Maj.	ELDER, S. S., Capt. 1st Arty. Lt.-C.
CRITTENDEN, T. L., Col. 17th Inf. B.-G.	ELDERKIN, W. A., Capt. S. D. Maj.
CROFTON, R. E. A., Lt.-C. 13th Inf.	EVANS, G. H., 2d Lt. 10th Cav.
CUMMINS, A. S., 1st Lt. 4th Arty.	EWERS, E. P., Capt. 5th Inf.
CURTIS, C. A., 1st Lt. U. S. A. Capt.	FARLEY, J. P., Maj. Ord. Dept.
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DANES, H. C., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.	FISK, W. L., 2d Lt. Eng.
DAUGHERTY, W. W., 1st Lt. 22d Inf.	FITCH, W. G., 1st Lt. U. S. A.
DAVIS, C. E. L. B., Capt. Eng.	FLETCHER, J. S. JR., Capt. 16th Inf. Lt.-C.
DAVIS, G. B., 1st Lt. 5th Cav.	FLINT, F. P., Col. 4th Inf.
DAVIS, N. H., Col. I. G. Dept. B.-G.	FORBES, T. F., 1st Lt. 5th Inf.
DAVIS, W. B., Asst. Surg. M. D.	FORSYTH, G. A., Maj. 9th Cav. B.-G. (L. C., A. D. C.)
DAWES, W. J., Capt. U. S. A.	FORSYTH, J., D. D., LL. D., Chap. U. S. M. A.
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DAY, R. H., 1st Lt. 6th Inf.	FOSTER, J. E. H., 2d Lt. 3d Cav.
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DOUBLEDAY, A., Col. U. S. A. M.-G.	GARDNER, A. B., Maj. J. A. Dept.
DOUGHERTY, J. J., 2d Lt. 11th Inf.	GARRARD, J., 1st Lt. 4th Arty.

¹ Deceased.

- GAYLE, E. E., 2d Lt. 2d Arty.
 GENTRY, W. T., Maj. 19th Inf. Lt.-C.
 GETTY, G. W., Col. 3d Arty. M.-G.
 GETTY, R. N., 2d Lt. 22d Inf.
 GIBSON, F. M., 1st Lt. 7th Cav.
 GIBSON, G., Lt.-C. 3d Inf.
 GIBSON, H. G., Maj. 3d Arty. Col.
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 GOULD, W. P., Maj. Pay Dept.
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 GRAHAM, W. M., Maj. 4th Arty. B.-G.
 GRAVES, W. P., Capt. 2d Arty. Maj.
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 GREENE, O. D., Maj. A.-G. Dept. B.-G.
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 GUTHRIE, J. B., 1st Lt. 13th Inf.
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 HALLECK, W. F., 1st Lt. U. S. A.
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 HAMILTON, J. M., Capt. 5th Cav.
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 HANDBURY, T. H., Capt. Eng.
 HANNAY, J. W., 1st Lt. 3d Inf.
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 HARGOUS, C. E., 1st Lt. 5th Inf.
 HART, V. K., Maj. 5th Cav. Lt.-C.
 HASBROUCK, H. C., Capt. 4th Arty. Maj.
 HASKELL, J. T., Capt. 23d Inf.
 HASKIN, W. L., Capt. 1st Arty. Maj.
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 HESS, F. W., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.
 HEUER, W. H., Capt. Eng.
 HEYL, E. M., Capt. 4th Cav.
 HILLS, E. R., 1st Lt. 5th Arty.
 HINKS, E. W., Col. U. S. A. B.-G.
 HOBBS, C. W., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.
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 HOGARTY, M. J., 1st Lt. U. S. A.
 HOGARTY, W. P., 2d Lt. U. S. A. 1st Lt.
 HOLMES, C., Capt. U. S. A.
 HOLMES, S. N., 2d Lt. 13th Inf.
 HOSKINS, J. D. C., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.
 HOUGH, A. L., Maj. 22d Inf. Col.
 HOWELL, R. G., 1st Lt. 2d Arty.
 HOYT, C. H., Capt. Q.-M. Dept.
 HUBBELL, H. W. JR., 1st Lt. 1st Arty.
 HUDSON, E. MCK., Maj. U. S. A. Lt.-C.
 HUGGINS, E. L., Capt. 2d Cav.
 HUGHES, R. P., Capt. 3d Inf. Maj.
 HUNTER, E., 1st Lt. 1st Cav.
 HUSTON, D. JR., Lt.-C. 6th Inf. Col.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| IRVINE, J. B., Capt. 22d Inf. | LYDECKER, G. J., Capt. Eng. |
| IVES, R. A., 2d Lt. 5th Arty. | LYFORD, S. C., Maj. O. D. Lt.-C. |
| | LYLE, D. A., 1st Lt. Ord. Dept. |
| JACKSON, R. H., Capt. 1st Arty.
B.-G. | MACADAMS, J. G., Capt. 2d Cav. |
| JANEWAY, J. H., Maj. M. D. Lt.-C. | MACMURRAY, J. W., 1st Lt. 1st
Arty. |
| JOCELYN, S. P., Capt. 21st Inf. | MADDEN, F., 2d Lt. U. S. A. |
| JONES, F. B., 1st Lt. 3d Inf. | MAGUIRE, E., 1st Lt. Eng. |
| JONES, S. R., 1st Lt. 4th Arty. | MAHNKEN, J. H., Capt. 8th Cav.
Maj. |
| JONES, W. A., Capt. Eng. | MALEY, T. E., Lt.-C. U. S. A. |
| JUDD, E. D., Maj. U. S. A. | MALLERY, J. C., 1st Lt. Eng. |
| KELLEY, J. M., Capt. 10th Cav. | MARSHALL, W. L., 1st Lt. Eng. |
| KENDRICK, F. M. H., 1st Lt. 7th Inf. | MASON, J. W., Maj. 3d Cav. Lt.-C. |
| KENDRICK, H. L., Prof. U. S. M. A. | McCALLUM, W. B., 1st Lt. 5th
Arty. |
| KENT, J. F., Capt. 3d Inf. Lt.-C. | McDONALD, D. N., 2d Lt. 4th
Cav. |
| KETCHUM, H. H., 1st Lt. and Adj.
22d Inf. | McINTOSH, J. B., B.-G. U. S. A.
M.-G. |
| KILPATRICK, R. L., Col. U. S. A. | McLAUGHLIN, N. B., Maj. 10th
Cav. B. G. |
| KIMBALL, J. P., Capt. M. D. | McLOUGHLIN, G. H., Capt. U. S. A.
Maj. |
| KING, W. R., Capt. Eng. Maj. | McNEILL, E., 2d Lt. 1st Arty. |
| KING, W. S., Lt.-C. M. Dept. Col. | McPARLIN, T. A., Maj. M. Dept.
B.-G. |
| KNOX, E. B., 1st Lt. U. S. A.
Lt.-C. | MEIGS, M. C., Q.-M. Gen. M.-G. |
| KOBBÉ, W. A. JR., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.
Maj. | MERCUR, J., Capt. Eng. |
| | MERRITT, W., Col. 5th Cav. M.-G. |
| LAGARDE, L. A., 1st Lt. M. D. | METCALFE, H., Capt. Ord. Dept. |
| LANCASTER, J. M., Capt. 3d Arty. | MICHIE, P. S., Prof. U. S. M. A.
Lt.-C. |
| LANDON, H. H., 2d Lt. 25th Inf. | MICHLER, F., 1st Lt. 5th Cav. |
| LARNED, C. W., Prof. U. S. M. A. | MIDDLETON, J. V. D., Maj. M.
Dept. |
| LATIMER, A. E., Maj. U. S. A. | MILLER, A. M., Capt. Eng. |
| LEE, A. T., Col. U. S. A. | MILLS, S. C., 2d Lt. 12th Inf. |
| LEE, J. G. C., Maj. Q.-M. D. Lt.-C. | MILLS, S. M., 1st Lt. 5th Arty. |
| LEE, S. P., Maj. U. S. A. Lt.-C. | MINER, C. W., Capt. 22d Inf. |
| LIEBER, G. N., Maj. J. A. Lt.-C. | MITCHELL, W. G., Capt. 5th Inf.
Col. |
| LITCHFIELD, H. G., Capt. 2d Arty.
Lt.-C. | |
| LONG, E., B.-G. U. S. A. M.-G. | |
| LONG, O. F., 2d Lt. 5th Inf. | |
| LOUGHBOROUGH, R. H. R., 2d Lt.
25th Inf. | |
| LUDLOW, W., Capt. Eng. Lt.-C. | |

- MITCHELL, W., 1st Lt. 3d Inf. Capt.
 MIZNER, J. K., Maj. 4th Cav. Lt.-C.
 MORRIS, R. L. JR., Capt. 18th Inf. Maj.
 MORROW, A. P., Maj. 9th Cav.
 MUNSON, J. F., 1st Lt. 6th Inf.
 MURDOCK, D. H., Capt. 6th Inf.
 MYRICK, J. R., Capt. 3d Arty. Maj.
 NEILL, T. H., Col. 8th Cav. B.-G.
 NELSON, A. D., Lt.-C. U. S. A. Col.
 NEWTON, J., Col. Eng. M.-G.
 NICKERSON, J. D., 2d Lt. 17th Inf.
 NORVELL, J. M., Capt. 12th Inf. Maj.
 NUGENT, R., Maj. U. S. A. Col.
 O'BEIRNE, R. F., Maj. 24th Inf. Lt.-C.
 O'BRIEN, M. E., 1st Lt. 2d Cav.
 O'REILLY, R. M., Capt. M. D.
 OTIS, E. S., Lt.-C. 22d Inf. Col.
 PAGE, J. H., Capt. 3d Inf. Maj.
 PARKER, D., Capt. 3d Inf. Maj.
 PARKHURST, C. D., 1st Lt. 5th Cav.
 PATTEN, F. J., 2d Lt. 21st Inf.
 PATTEN, G. W., Lt.-C. U. S. A.
 PERRY, A. J., Lt.-C. Q.-M. D. B.-G.
 PESHINE, J. H. H., 2d Lt. 13th Inf.
 PHILLIPS, H. J., Capt. Med. Dept.
 PHIPPS, F. H., Capt. Ord. Dept.
 PITCHER, T. G., Col. U. S. A. B.-G.
 POOLE, D. W. C., Capt. 22d Inf.
 POPE, B. F., Capt. Med. Dept.
 POSTLEY, C. A., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.
 POTTER, C. H., Capt. 18th Inf.
 POTTER, J. A., Maj. U. S. A. B.-G.
 POTTS, R. D., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.
 POWELL, J., Capt. U. S. A. Lt.-C.
 POWELL, J. W. JR., Capt. 6th Inf.
 POWELL, W. H., Capt. 4th Inf. Maj.
 PRATT, J., 1st Lt. 25th Inf.
 PRATT, S., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.
 PRICE, P. M., 1st Lt. Eng.
 PULFORD, J., Lt.-C. U. S. A.
 PYNE, C. M., Capt. U. S. A.
 QUINBY, I., 1st Lt. 11th Inf.
 QUINN, J. B., Capt. Eng.
 RAMSAY, J. G., Capt. 2d Arty.
 RANDLETT, J. F., Capt. 8th Cav.
 RANDOL, A. M., Capt. 1st Arty. Col.
 RAY, P. H., 1st Lt. 8th Inf.
 REGAN, J., 1st Lt. 9th Inf.
 REILLY, H. J., 1st Lt. 5th Arty.
 REYNOLDS, B., 2d Lt. 3d Cav.
 REYNOLDS, C. A., Maj. Q.-M. Dept. Lt.-C.
 RICKETTS, J. B., M.-G. U. S. A.
 RITZIUS, H. P., 1st Lt. 25th Inf.
 ROBINSON, J. C., M.-G. U. S. A.
 ROCHESTER, W. B., Maj. P. Dept.
 ROCKWELL, A. F., Capt. Q.-M. Dept. Lt.-C.
 RODENBOUGH, T. F., Col. U. S. A. B.-G.
 ROEMER, P., 1st Lt. 5th Arty.
 ROESSLER, S. W., 2d Lt. Eng.
 ROGERS, W. P., 1st Lt. 17th Inf.
 ROGERS, W. W., Capt. 9th Inf.
 ROUSSEAU, D. Q., 1st Lt. 5th Inf.
 RUSSELL, E. K., 1st Lt. 1st Arty.
 RUSSELL, G. B., Capt. 9th Inf. Maj.
 RUTHERFORD, R. G., 1st Lt. U. S. A. Capt.
 SACKET, D. B., Col. I. G. M.-G.
 SANBORN, W. I., 1st Lt. 25th Inf.
 SANGER, J. P., Capt. 1st Arty. Maj.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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SCHENCK, A. D., 1st Lt. 2d Arty.	SYKES, G., Col. 20th Inf. M.-G.
SCHOFIELD, J. M., Major-Gen.	SYMONS, T. W., 1st Lt. Eng.
SCOTT, J., 1st Lt. 4th Inf.	
SCOTT, W. S., 1st Lt. 25th Inf.	TAYLOR, A. B., Capt. U. S. A.
SEMIG, B. G., 1st Lt. Med. Dept.	TAYLOR, A. H. M., 2d Lt. 19th Inf.
SHALER, C., Capt. Ord. Dept.	TAYLOR, F. E., Capt. 1st Arty. Maj.
SHARPE, A. C., 2d Lt. 22d Inf.	TAYLOR, J. H., Maj. A. A. G. Col.
SHERIDAN, M. V., Capt. 7th Cav.	TAYLOR, M. K., Capt. M. D.
Lt.-C.	TEAR, W., 1st Lt. 25th Inf.
¹ SHERMAN, T. W., M.-G. U. S. A.	TERRY, A. H., Brig.-Gen. M.-G.
SHURLY, E. R. P., 1st Lt. U. S. A.	THIBAUT, F. W., 1st Lt. 6th Inf.
Capt.	THIES, F., 2d Lt. 3d Inf.
SIBLEY, F. W., 2d Lt. 2d Cav.	THOM, G., Lt.-C. Eng. B.-G.
SIMONSON, J. S., Col. U. S. A.	THOMAS, E. D., 1st Lt. 5th Cav.
B.-G.	THORNBURGH, T. T., Maj. 4th Inf.
SIMPSON, J., Capt. Q.-M. Dept.	THURSTON, G. A., 1st Lt. 3d Arty.
SIMPSON, M. D. L., Col. Sub.	TIDBALL, J. C., Maj. 2d Arty.
Dept. M.-G.	B.-G.
SMITH, C. S., 1st Lt. Ord. Dept.	TOLMAN, T. M., Capt. 1st Inf.
SMITH, G. C., Capt. Q.-M. Dept.	TORNEY, G. H., 1st Lt. M. D.
SMITH, J. H., 1st Lt. U. S. A. Capt.	TOTTEN, C. A. L., 1st Lt. 4th Arty.
SMITH, J. M., 1st Lt. U. S. A.	TOWAR, A. S., Maj. P. Dept.
SMITH, LEWIS, Capt. 3d Arty.	TOWER, Z. B., Col. Eng. M.-G.
SMITH, O. M., 1st Lt. 22d Inf.	TOWN, F. L., Major M. D.
SMITH, S., 1st Lt. 15th Inf.	TOWNSEND, A., Capt. U. S. A.
SNIFFIN, C. C., Maj. Pay Dept.	TOWNSEND, E. F., Lt.-C. 11th Inf.
SNYDER, J. A., Capt. 3d Inf.	¹ TREADWELL, T. J., Lt.-C. O. D.
SPRAGUE, C. J., Maj. Pay Dept.	TREMAINE, W. S., Capt. M. D.
STACEY, M. H., Capt. 12th Inf.	TRUE, T. E., 1st Lt. 4th Inf.
Lt.-C.	TURNBULL, J. G., Capt. 3d Arty.
STANLEY, D. S., Col. 22d Inf.	Maj.
M.-G.	TURRILL, H. S., 1st Lt. M. D.
STARRING, W. S., Capt. Ord. Dept.	TYLER, J., 1st Lt. U. S. A. Maj.
STOUCH, G. W. H., 1st Lt. 3d Inf.	
SUMMERHAYES, J. W., 1st Lt. 8th	UPTON, E., Lt.-C. 4th Arty. M.-G.
Inf. Capt.	
SUMNER, E. V., Maj. 5th Cav.	VANCE, D. M., Capt. 16th Inf. Maj.
Lt.-C.	VAN REED, W. E., Capt. 5th Arty.
SUTHERLAND, C., Col. M. Dept.	VAN VOAST, J., Lt.-C. 16th Inf.
SWEENEY, H., Capt. 4th Cav.	VERPLANCK, A. G., 1st Lt. 3d
SWEENEY, T. W., B.-G. U. S. A.	Arty.

¹ Deceased.

- VIVEN, J. L., Capt. 12th Inf.
 VOGDES, A. W., 1st Lt. 5th Arty.
 VON HERRMANN, C. J., Capt. 4th Inf. Maj.
 VON SCHRADER, F., 1st Lt. 12th Inf.
 WALKER, L. H., 1st Lt. 15th Inf.
 WALLACE, G. W., Lt.-C. U. S. A.
¹ WALLACE, T. S., 1st Lt. 3d Inf.
 WALLACE, W. M., Capt. 6th Cav.
 WARD, F. K., 1st Lt. 1st Cav.
 WARD, G. S. L., 1st Lt. 22d Inf.
 WARD, T., Capt. 1st Arty.
 WARNER, E. R., Capt. 3d Arty. Lt.-C.
 WEAVER, E. M. JR., 2d Lt. 2d Arty.
 WEIR, G. V., Capt. 5th Arty.
 WEIR, W. B., 1st Lt. O. Dept.
 WEITZEL, G., Maj. Eng. M.-G.
 WESSELLS, H. W., Lt.-C. U. S. A. B.-G.
 WESTON, J. F., Capt. Sub. Dept.
 WETHERILL, A. M., 1st Lt. 6th Inf.
 WHARTON, J. S., Capt. 19th Inf.
 WHEELAN, J. N., Capt. 2d Cav.
 WHEELER, D. D., Capt. Q.-M. D.
 WHERRY, W. M., Capt. 6th Inf. Col.
 WHIPPLE, C. W., 1st Lt. O. Dept.
 WHIPPLE, S. G., Capt. 1st Cav.
 WHIPPLE, W. D., Lt.-C. A.-G. Dept. M.-G.
 WHISTLER, G. N., 1st Lt. 5th Arty.
 WHISTLER, J. N. G., Lt.-C. 5th Inf. Col.
 WHITE, J. C., Capt. 1st Arty.
 WHITE, J. V., 2d Lt. 1st Arty.
 WHITNEY, F. A., 1st Lt. 8th Inf.
 WILDER, W. E., 2d Lt. 4th Cav.
 WILDRICK, A. C., Capt. 3d Arty. Lt.-C.
 WILLARD, J. H., 1st Lt. Eng.
 WILLARD, J. P., Maj. P. D. Lt.-C.
 WILLIAMS, A., 2d Lt. 3d Inf.
 WILLIAMS, E., 1st Lt. U. S. A. Capt.
 WILLIAMS, J. R., 2d Lt. 3d Arty.
 WILSON, C. I., Maj. Pay Dept.
 WOOD, A. E., 1st Lt. 4th Cav.
 WOOD, E. E., 1st Lt. 8th Cav.
 WOOD, M. W., 1st Lt. Med. Dept.
 WOOD, T. J., B.-G. U. S. A. M.-G.
 WOODBURY, T. C., 2d Lt. 16th Inf.
 WOODRUFF, T. M., 2d Lt. 5th Inf.
 WOODSON, A. E., Capt. 5th Cav.
 WRIGHT, H. G., Chief Eng. M.-G.
 WRIGHT, H. H., 2d Lt. 9th Cav.
 YARD, J. E., Lt.-C. 24th Inf.

¹ Deceased.

CASUALTIES.

DIED.

- BREWERTON, Colonel Henry, U. S. Army (retired), April 17, 1879, at Wilmington, Delaware.
 SHERMAN, Major-General Thomas W., U. S. Army (retired), March 16, 1879, at Newport, R. I.
 TREADWELL, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J., Ordnance Department U. S. Army, August 2, 1879, at Governor's Island, N. Y. H.
 WALLACE, First Lieutenant Thomas S., 3d Infantry U. S. Army, December 8, 1878. Found dead on banks of Missoula River, about eight miles from Missoula, Montana.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Published for the information of members.)

AUTHORITY FOR TRANSPORTATION.

I.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, *January 24, 1879.*

307.

SIR, — Referring to your letter of the 4th instant transmitting a copy of the Resolution of the Council of the Military Service Institution, requesting that the Quartermaster's Department be authorized to transport articles contributed by officers of the army to the Library or Museum of the Institution, I beg to inform you that the authority has been granted, as requested.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MCCRARY,

Secretary of War.

TO GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, President, Military Service Institution,
U. S., Governor's Island, N. Y.

II.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1879.*

LIEUT.-COL. ALEX. J. PERRY, C. Q. M. Mil. Div. Atlantic and Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.:

COLONEL, — The Honorable the Secretary of War has granted, at the request of the Military Service Institution of the United States, that the Quartermaster's Department be authorized to transport articles contributed by officers of the army to the Library or Museum of the Institution. You will be governed accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obdt. servt.,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General,

Bt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

[ENDORSEMENT.]

OFFICE C. Q. M. DEP'T OF THE EAST,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., *February 3, 1879.*

True copy respectfully referred to Col. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., Governor's Island, N. Y. H., for his information.

ALEX. J. PERRY,
*Deputy Q. M. General,
Chief Quartermaster.*

359-1879.

NOTE. — Officers of the Army or others desiring to contribute to the Library or Museum, *either by gift or by loan*, can secure free transportation at the office of the nearest Quartermaster U. S. A. In case the foregoing instructions have not been received at such office, an official copy of the Quartermaster-General's letter will be furnished, on application by mail to the "Corresponding Secretary, M. S. I., Governor's Island, N. Y. H.," to whom all contributions (properly packed) should be consigned.

AUTHORITY TO OCCUPY QUARTERS.

THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., *January 4, 1879.*

To the HONORABLE SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C. :

SIR, — I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a Resolution¹ of the Council of the Military Service Institution of the U. S., the subject of which I would recommend to your favorable consideration.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

WINFD. S. HANCOCK.

[ENDORSEMENTS.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 24, 1879.*

General Hancock may provide rooms at Governor's Island, as requested, provided it does not interfere with any of the needs of the garrison.

By order of the Secretary of War,

(Sgd.)

H. S. CROSBY,

Chief Clerk.

¹ RESOLVED, That the Honorable Secretary of War be requested to authorize the assignment for the purposes of the Military Service Institution of the U. S. of such rooms at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., not required for the public service, as in the discretion of the commanding general of the Division of the Atlantic may be available.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, *January 27, 1879.*

Respectfully referred to Major-General W. S. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, inviting attention to the action of the Secretary of War endorsed hereon.

(Sgd.)

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR, *October 8, 1878.*

GENERAL, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant, notifying me that I had been chosen to fill the post of President of the Military Service Institution of the United States, until the general election for officers in January next.¹ I feel highly flattered by this mark of esteem from the Association, and accept the position with a full sense of the honor conferred.

If I have not been more demonstrative in the earlier consultations of the Society (up to the period of its successful inauguration), it has not been from a want of sympathy in its purposes, or from a lack of appreciative consideration of its just aims. Governor's Island, the first point ever occupied by the Hollanders in the harbor of New York, and the residence of the earlier colonial governors, is within the limits of the city of New York (1st ward) as it is now organized, and I may suggest that this island affords exceptional facilities for the temporary purposes of the Association, and probably for its permanent location; and in this connection I may also state that I shall cheerfully extend the just influence of my authority as commander of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East (the head-quarters of which have recently been established here), as well as that of the superior authority on the island in the direction of the success of the Association.

With this view I feel authorized to tender the use of suitable rooms here to meet the present requirements of the Institution, and shall be happy and able, I believe, in sundry ways, to be of service to it. This island will in the future probably continue to be the head-quarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic; and it is probable that that circumstance, with its military surroundings, and the fact that the island is a part of the greatest city of our continent, may indicate it for the permanent as well as the temporary home of the Association.

In case I should not always be present at the meetings of the Society during my term of office, my absence will not proceed from indifference,

¹ At the election, January, 1879, General Hancock was chosen president, to serve two years.

and indeed may be excusable in my knowledge of the fact that the gentlemen who have been selected as vice-presidents will undoubtedly preside to the entire satisfaction of those present, and to the best interests of the Society.

I am, dear General,

Very truly yours,

WINFD. S. HANCOCK,

Major-General U. S. Army.

TO MAJOR-GENERAL Z. B. TOWER,
Chairman, etc.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION No. 8.

Adopted March 8, 1879.

CIRCULAR TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND CHIEFS OF BUREAUX, U. S. MINISTERS, AND CONSULS.

Resolved, — That a Circular Letter, transmitting a copy of the first number of the Journal of Transactions of the Military Service Institution of the United States, be addressed by the president to each head of a department or chief of a military bureau at Washington, and also (through the Department of State) to each minister and consul of the United States abroad, inviting them to procure for the Library and Museum of the Institution such government publications or other articles as may, without especial inconvenience, be readily obtained.

RESOLUTION No. 9.

Adopted March 25, 1879.

FORMATION OF MILITARY PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Resolved, — That with a view of forming a gallery of portraits of distinguished officers, who may have at any time held commissions in the armies of the United States, an invitation be and it is hereby extended to those now living, and to the friends of those deceased, to contribute a portrait of any one above specified, either in oil, crayon, or photograph, for preservation in the Library of the Military Service Institution; and the Corresponding Secretary is requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to all concerned.

RESOLUTION No. 10.

Adopted March 25, 1879.

TO PROVIDE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Resolved, — That with a view to extend the influence and more closely unite the interests of the Military Service Institution, it is recommended that at each military post, or other place where members may be stationed, a meeting shall be held upon receipt of a copy of this resolution, and annually thereafter, for the purpose of selecting one or more corresponding members to represent the Institution for business purposes in that quarter. The Council requests each Corresponding Member to furnish the Corresponding Secretary with his address; receive and distribute all matter intended for members; collect and forward through the Q. M. D. articles for the Library or Museum, transmit MSS., and do such other things as in his judgment would benefit the Institution.

CONCERNING THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

RESOLUTION No. 18.

Adopted March 25, 1879.

Resolved. — That each member of the Council be urged to call the attention of the officers of his regiment or corps to the wants of the Institution, inviting each to contribute at least one book or other suitable article to its collection.

And further, *Resolved*, That each representative of a staff corps and department in the Council shall endeavor to procure, as soon as practicable, complete sets of official publications, public documents, maps and plans, specimens of small arms, ammunition, or other ordnance and ordnance stores, or ancient and modern articles illustrating the equipment of soldiers, and any other desirable or curious thing which the chiefs of those corps or departments may be willing to give or loan to the Museum or Library of the Military Service Institution of the United States.

HISTORICAL COLLECTION.

RESOLUTION No. 20.

Referred June 2, 1879.

Resolved. — That it is the duty of the Military Service Institution to collect everything bearing upon the history of the army of the United States, — either printed or MS. matter, — with a view to the ultimate compilation and publication of a complete and reliable account of the organization and operations of the army; therefore, *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare and submit a plan for the execution of said purpose.

[The resolution was referred to a committee composed of General Cuyler, General Rodenbough, and Major Sanger.]

ACCESSIONS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

(Arranged alphabetically by names of Donors.)

LIBRARY.

- ABBOT, Gen. H. L. Printed Papers, Essayons Club Corps of Engineers, 1868, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77. (9 vols.)
- ANDRUSS, Capt. E. V. A. Congressional Globe, 1861, '62, '63. (7 vols.)
- BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A. Medical and Surgical History of the War; Catalogue Army Medical Museum, Circulars 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9; Medical Department at Centennial, 1876; Railway Transportation of Wounded in Time of War. (9 vols., 4 pamphlets.)
- BARRIGER, Gen. J. G. History of the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army. (2 vols.)
- BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, Reports of Experiments on Metals for Cannon (Rodman); do. do. (by a Board); Reports of Chief of Ordnance, 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '75, '76, '77, '78; Ordnance Mem., 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23; Historical Statement of Rise and Progress of the Ordnance Department; Ordnance Property Regulations, 1877; Artillery for Land Service; Purchase of Arms; Ordnance Manual; Small Arms; Price List of Ordnance Stores; Organization of Ordnance Department; Rules for Inspection of Revolvers and Gatling Guns; Rules for Management of Spencer Rifles and Revolvers; Gatling Guns. (24 vols., 19 pamphlets.)
- BROOKE-RAWLE, Col. W. The Right Flank at Gettysburgh. (1 vol.)
- BROWN, Gen. N. W. Fremont's Expeditions, 1842, '43, '44. (1 vol.)
- CHURCH, Col. W. C. Adjutant-General's Reports, 1863, '69, '70; War Department Messages and Documents, 1868, '69; Cholera in the United States, 1873; Report of the Secretary of the Navy on Armored Vessels; Armies of Europe (Delafield); Records of Living Officers of U. S. Navy; Digest of Appropriations, 1876; Estimate App. 1876, '77; Defences of Washington; Life of Gen. Bayard. (13 vols.)
- DOUBLEDAY, Gen. A. Forts Sumter and Moultrie. (1 vol.)
- FORBES, Edwin, Esq. Life Studies of the Grand Army — 40 Etchings on India Paper — in Portfolio. (1 vol.)
- FRY, Gen. J. B. Army Sacrifices; Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States; Webster's Dictionary; Spier's French Dictionary; Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense; Medical Statistics of Provost Marshal General's Office; Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1874, '76; The Black Hills; The Constitution of the United States; Onward; Life of Brant; Custer's Life on the Plains; Life of

- Kearney; Ord. Prop. Reg., 1877; Ord. Gatling Gun Memo., 17; Ord. Cavalry Outfit Memo., 18; Hints on Horse Shoeing; Report of Hygiene of the Army, with description of Military Posts; Report of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, 1872, '73, '74; Discovery of Garasius; British Army List of 1876; Art Journal — 13 numbers; Congressional Record, unbound — 12 years. Dictionary of Bible (rare). (66 vols.)
- GANSEVOORT. Mrs. C. The Gansevoort Memorial, 8vo, tree-calf; Battle of Oriskany, 1776; Burgoyne's Surrender. (3 vols.)
- GRAHAM, A. C., Esq. The Field Glass. (Periodical — monthly, 9 nos.)
- GRAHAM, M. C., Esq. Tribute of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, to General Dix. (1 vol.)
- HANCOCK, Gen. W. S. Army Registers, 1871, '78; Army Regulations, 1847, 1863; Scott's Infantry Tactics; Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1876; Black Hills of Dakota; Carroll, Mont., to Yellowstone National Park; Report of General of the Army, 1878; Report of the Secretary of War, 1878. (12 vols.)
- HARPER BROTHERS. Carnochan's Contributions to Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology; History of Frederick the Great; Life of Bismarck; Partisan Life with Mosby; School and the Army; Life of Quitman; Parish and other Pencilings; Invasion of Washington; Personal Recollections of Distinguished Generals; Modern War, its Theory and Practice; Bivouac and Battle Field; History of U. S. Cavalry; The Great Rebellion; The Great March; Life and Times of General Dale; Schiller's Revolt of the Netherlands; Life of Frederick II.; Scott's Infantry Tactics; Butterfield's Camp and Outpost Duty; Diary of the Besieged Resident in Paris; On the Trail of the War; Scientific Memoirs; The Bedouins of the Euphrates; The Coming Man; Constable's Afghanistan. (36 vols.)
- HASKIN, Major W. L. History of 1st Regiment Artillery; The Light Artillery (MS.). (2 vols.)
- HAYNIE, Capt. I. H. Krout's Expedition into Kordofan. (2 vols.)
- HAZEN, Hon. A. D. Report of Postmaster-General, 1874-78, inclusive; Report on Bridging the Mississippi; Report of Board of Regents, Smithsonian Institute. (8 vols.)
- HOLT, H., & Co. Military Biography (Chesney); Gasc's French-English Dictionary; Whitney's English-German Dictionary. (3 vols.)
- HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co. The Lady of the Aroostook; Uncle Tom's Cabin; Being a Boy; John Lothrop Motley. (4 vols.)
- IVES, Lieut. R. A. Treatise on Military Law (Ives). (1 vol.)
- JANEWAY, Surgeon J. H. Report of the United States Centennial Commissioners. (1 vol.)
- LIEBER, Col. G. N. President's Message and Document, 1847; Army Regulations, 1821; DeHart's Court Martial; Report of the Secretary of War, 1873; Worel Atlas der Schlachten. (5 vols.)
- MASON, Lieut. T. B. M. (U. S. N.) The Preservation of Life at Sea; Experiments on Repeating Rifles; Occasional Papers. (3 vols.)
- MCCULLAGH, R. P., Esq. The National Portrait Gallery. (2 vols.)
- NATIONAL Rifle Association. Reports of National Rifle Association, 1873-78, inclusive. (1 vol.)
- NEWHALL, Col. F. C. With Sheridan in Lee's last Campaign; How Lee lost his Cavalry (Author's copies). (2 vols.)
- OAKEY, Capt. D. The Massachusetts Register, 1828-39, inclusive. (10 vols.)

- PUTNAM'S, G. P., Sons. Life of Thiers; Dodge's The Plains of the Great West; Best Reading; Schurz on Finance; Library Companion. (5 vols.)
- REGAN, Lieut. J. Judge Advocate and Recorder's Guide. (1 vol.)
- RODENBOUGH, Gen. T. F. Rebel War Clerk's Diary; Annals 6th Penn. Cavalry; Annals of a Fortress; History of Waterloo Campaign; Memoirs of Gen. Bartlett; Dragoon Campaigns; 2d Massachusetts Infantry and Stonewall Jackson; Bibleotheca Americana; The United Service Quarterly (Nos. 1, 2, 3); New York 7th Regiment; Campaigns of a Non-Combatant; Outlines of Military Division, Missouri; Army Registers, 1844, '49, '53, '57, '64, '68, '74; G. O. Volunteer Force, 1861-'63; Atlantic Monthly; Colburn's United Service Magazine; Nineteenth Century; Blackwood's Magazine. (40 vols.)
- SANGER, Major J. P. Posthumous Works of Frederick II., King of Prussia. (13 vols.)
- SCOTT, Col. R. N. Analytical Digest Military Laws of United States. (1 vol.)
- STEVENS, J. A., Esq. Magazine of American History (monthly). (5 parts.)
- STRYKER, Gen. W. S. Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War, and Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War. (3 vols.)
- TOWNSEND, Gen. E. D. United States Military Laws, 1776-1863; Official Register of Volunteer Forces, 1861-65; Manœuvres of Artillery, 1826; Army Regulations, 1857; Field Artillery Tactics, 1864; United States Cavalry Tactics, 1841, 1872; Instruction of Field Artillery, 1860; Rifles and Rifle Practice, 1859; Infantry Tactics, 1825, '26, '55, '61, '62, '67; Upton's Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry Tactics; Heavy Artillery Tactics, 1862; Evolutions of Field Artillery; Roberts' Handbook of Artillery Instruction for Horse and Foot Artillery, 1839; Manual for Heavy Artillery; United States Cavalry Tactics, 1841, 1872; Sword Exercise (Rourke and Wayne); McClellan's Bayonet Exercise; Army Officer's Pocket Companion; School of Cavalry, 1824; Hints on Medical Examination of Recruits; Report of Military Commission to Europe, 1854-56. (46 vols. and 15 pamphlets.)
- WARNER, Col. E. R. G. O. H. Q. A. (incomplete); Outline Description of Posts M. D. A.; Report of the Secretary of War, 1868-69; Report U. S. L. H. Board, 1872; Langham's Hotel Guide to London; Laws of G. C. U. S. I. O. Red Men; Constitution Army and Navy Club; Burnside's Army Bill, 1878-9. (6 vols., 35 pamphlets.)
- WRIGHT, Gen. H. G. (Chief of Engineers.) Geological Exp. 40th Parallel; Reclamation of Alluvial Basin of the Mississippi River; Compressive Strength of Building Stones; Reconnoissance in Black Hills of Dakota; Specimens obtained from borings Alluvial Basin, M. R.; Compressive Power of Timber; Report of Chief Engineers; Reconnoissance Carroll, Montana, to Yellowstone, N. P.; Bridging the Mississippi; Compendium Use of the Barometer; Explorations in Nebraska and Dakota; Expedition from Santa Fé to Grand and Green Rivers; Expedition across the Great Basin of Utah; Imp. Fox and Wisconsin Rivers; Foundations in Compressible Soils; Geographical Surveys West 100 Miles; Iron Lock-Gates, Weser River; Lines of Communication between Southern Colorado and Northern N. M.; Memoir of Explorations since 1800; Casemate Embrasures; Stability of Arches; Siege of Fort Pulaski; Physics and Hydraulics of Missis-

issippi River; Reply to Hayden on Physics and Hydraulics; Geographical and Topographical Atlas; Defenses of Washington; North Sea Canal of Holland; Pressure of Blast from 15-inch Guns; Sherman and Sheridan's Inspection Tour; Use of the Barometer; Collection of Topographical and Battle-Field Maps. (30 vols., 8 pamphlets, — maps.)

MUSEUM.¹

Articles Loaned are marked thus *.

- ANDRUSS, Capt. E. V. A. (1st Artillery.) *Sword of Chinese Mandarin*.*
- ASCH, Dr. M. S. (New York.) *Photograph* of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's horse, "Winchester," taken at New Orleans, 1865.*
- BARNES, Surgeon-General (U. S. A.). *Eighty-six Photographs* from U. S. A. Medical Museum.
- BRADEN, Lieut. C. (U. S. A.) *Colors of 6th N. Y. Cavalry* carried through campaigns A. of P. 1862-65; *Collection of Arms* (2 Swords, 1 Hunting Rifle, &c.); *Indian Bows, Arrows, Leggings, &c.*; all formerly belonging to the late Gen. Thos. C. Devin, U. S. A.
- BRADLEY, Capt. C. O. (20th Infantry.) Part of *Mexican Copper Shell*, thrown at the siege of Fort Brown, Texas, 1846.
- CUYLER, Gen. J. M. (Medical Department.) *Cuirass and Helmet* worn by Mexican Cavalry in Mexico during Scott's (1847) campaign.*
- DUNN, L., Esq. (New York.) *Copper Medal*, commemorative of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, from the die recently found in the Vatican at Rome.
- ECKERSON, Major T. J. (Q. M. D.) Part of a *Musket Band Swivel*, from the battle-field of Buena Vista.
- FOSTER, Mrs. D. H. (New York.) *Washington Card Table*, one of a pair presented to Judge Berrien, of Rocky Hill, N. J., by his friend General Washington, who afterward (1782) often used them. Washington wrote his "Farewell Address to the Army" at Rocky Hill.*
- FRY, Gen. J. B. (Adj.-Gen. Dep.) *Photograph of Washington*, from the original cast in Mount Vernon, 1785.
- GOODWIN, Rev. (Governor's Island.) *Piece of Flagstaff*, captured from the Plaza at the surrender of the *City of Mexico*, 1847, by Lieut. Laidley, U. S. A.;* *Button*, made from sea-shell, worn by Washington;* *Curious Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon*, elaborately chased, bearing date 1492;* *Land Grant*, signed by *Patrick Henry*.*
- GRAHAM, Gen. L. P. (U. S. A.) *Photograph* of original officers of Co. G, 2d U. S. Dragoons (organized 1836), taken in New York, January 7, 1879. — presented by request of Council M. S. I.
- HANCOCK, Gen. W. S. (U. S. A.) *Boring from Diamond Reef*, off Governor's Island, New York Harbor; *Portrait of Gen. Hancock*, — presented at request of the Council M. S. I.; *Bone* used by Indians for dressing buffalo hides.
- HEYL, Capt. E. M. (4th Cavalry.) *Pair Indian Shields* and *Tomahawk*.*
- JANEWAY, Col. J. H. (Medical Department.) *Indian Cradle*, captured during an affair with the Cheyennes by the late Lieut. Henely, 6th Cavalry, when a mother and child were killed accidentally, the ball passing through the cradle.*

¹ Articles loaned to this Collection will be carefully preserved and held subject to the owner's order.

JOCELYN, Capt. S. P. (21st Infantry.) *Stone Implement* (relic of Stone Age), from Prince of Wales Island; pair of *Alaska Indian Snow Shoes*, Hudson Bay pattern; pair of *Ladles*, made from horns of the *Caribou* by Stickeen Indians, Alaska; *Apache Indian Work Basket*; *Garnets* from Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

JONES, Bassett, Esq. (N. Y.) *Etching*, — *Cavalry Column on the March*, by Detaille.

JONES, W. R., Esq. (Lake Mohegan, N. Y.) *Carved Powder Horn*, bearing name of maker, Lake George, 1738.*

KELLOGG, Miner K., Esq. (New York.) *Portrait of Gen. Scott* (oil), taken in 1849; * *Life-Size Portrait of Cavalier* (oil), — supposed to be an Old Master, — found by its present owner in a Genoese Palace in 1845; * *Putnam's Jack Knife*, found at West Point in 1838.

LANGDON, Col. L. L. (2d Artillery.) *Punch Bowl*, presented to the Officers of the 2d U. S. Cavalry by the citizens of St. Louis, in 1855. Made of terra cotta, and ornamented with heads of horses and cattle.* *Regimental Standard* 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured by Wise's Brigade C. S. A., at New Market, Va., 1863, and found in the Capitol in Richmond, Va., at the surrender, in 1865.*

LARNED, Prof. C. W. (U. S. M. A.) *Specimens of Drawing* by members of the 2d and 3d classes United States Military Academy at West Point, 1879, as follows: —

1. Perspective Drawing, in water colors, of 10-inch Brass Mortar and Bed model 1844, by Cadet H. A. Schroeder (2d class), U. S. M. A.
2. Orthographic Drawing, in water colors, of Steam Drill, by Cadet H. A. Schroeder (2d class), U. S. M. A.
3. Orthographic Drawing, in water colors, of Steam Drill, by Cadet S. E. Stewart (2d class), U. S. M. A.
4. Perspective Drawing, in water colors, of Ordnance Hand Truck, by Cadet F. H. Peck (2d class), U. S. M. A.
5. Orthographic Drawing, in water colors, of Colt's Army Revolver, pattern 1876, by Cadet J. B. Batchelor (2d class), U. S. M. A.
6. Orthographic Drawing, in water colors, of Flint Lock, pattern 1831, by Cadet J. R. Chapman (2d class), U. S. M. A.
7. Topographical Study from plaster cast, in pen and ink, drawn to scale of Shade, by Cadet J. Millis (3d class), U. S. M. A.
8. Geometrical Drawing of Ellipsoid of Revolution, with shade and shadow, on horizontal plane, by Cadet J. Millis (3d class), U. S. M. A.
9. Geometrical Drawing of Upright Screw, with shade and shadow, by Cadet J. Millis (3d class), U. S. M. A.
10. Perspective Drawing of Upright Cylindrical Ring, with shade and shadows, by Cadet J. Millis (3d class), U. S. M. A.
11. Perspective Drawing of Groined Arch, with shades and shadows, by Cadet J. Millis (3d class), U. S. M. A.

MITCHELL, Col. W. G. (A. D. C.) *Battle Flag 2d Army Corps*,* Army of the Potomac, carried by the staff of Major-General Hancock during the battles of the Wilderness, May 5, 6, and 7, 1864; battle of the Po, May 10, 1864. It was last borne during the assault on the enemy's works at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864. Subsequently presented by Gen. Hancock to his senior A. D. C., Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. G. Mitchell, U. S. V. (now U. S. A.).

OAKEY, Capt. D. (New York.) *Collection of Japanese, Soulou, and Malay Weapons*, including swords, spears, campilans, creeses, and knives; many in elaborately lacquered or carved scabbards, and all arranged on gilt screens.* *Trophy of Arms of War of 1861-65*, including articles worn or captured from the enemy by the owner.* Col-

- lection of Indian Weapons* and accoutrements, including Red Cloud's pipes, Indian cards, etc.* Pair of *English Horse-Pistols*, muzzle-loading, flint-lock, with curious spring bayonet attachment, London, 17—.*
- RODENBOUGH, Gen. T. F. (U. S. A.) *The War with Mexico*, being a series of seven fine chromo lithographic views of the principal battles, after sketches taken on the spot. *The Fight for the Standard* (Leonardo da Vinci), engraved by Edelinck, 1680.* "Missing"—colored photograph after Miss Thompson.* *Confederate Notes*.
- RUSSELL, Lieut. E. K. (1st Artillery.) *Water-color drawing of Fort Delaware* and Pea Patch Island, Delaware River; *Camp Bed of the Mexican General La Vega*, who was captured by May's squadron 2d U. S. Dragoons at Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846.
- SANGER, Major J. P. (1st Artillery.) *The Peking Gazette*, the only newspaper in the Chinese language printed in China in 1876. *Visiting Cards* of the leading officials of Chinese government.*
- SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. P. H. (U. S. A.) "*Winchester*," the charger (stuffed) of Gen. Sheridan, which carried him in action during the greater part of the late war; also, *pedigree* and military history of the horse, duly authenticated and signed by the Lieut.-General.
- SIMPSON, Gen. M. D. L. (Sub. Dept.) *Portrait of Gen. Geo. Gibson*, Commissary General U. S. A. 1818-1860, with Autograph Endorsement by the late Gen. A. B. Eaton.*
- SMITH, Gen. W. F. (New York.) *Relics of Revolutionary War*, found by Capt. Steers, Police Department, New York, in excavating near 157th Street, August 1879, comprising camp utensils, sword hilt, leaden bullet, buttons, English copper coin, snaffle riding bit, etc.
- STURGIS, Gen. S. D. (7th Cavalry.) *Photograph of "Comanche"*, the only living creature found on the Custer battle field (Little Big-Horn); he was found with seven bullet wounds, lying by the side of his dead master, Col. Keogh. "Comanche" is now well, and has been adopted by his old regiment (7th Cavalry) as the regimental charger, and, by order, forever exempted from all labor.
- SWEENEY, Capt. H. (4th Cavalry.) *Thigh Bone of Mastodon* found recently in Indian Territory by detachment of 4th U. S. Cavalry.
- WARD, Capt. T. (1st Artillery.) *War Guidon of Battery D., 1st U. S. Artillery*, bearing date 1862, 1863, 1864.*
- WINGATE, Gen. G. W. (N. G. S. N. Y.) *Namagua Bucket and Belts*, used by the 1st Hants Mounted Rifles (English) for carrying the carbine when attached to the saddle.
- WOOTEN, Col. *Battle Flag 6th Army Corps* (Army of the Potomac), carried in action at ———, 186—. *Cavalry Revolving Pistol*, with holster (London), captured from the enemy at ———, by ———.
- WORTH, Miss M. (Governor's Island.) *Seven Oil Paintings*,* namely, Battle of Molino del Rey (Mexico), 1847 (Col. Tracy); Battle of Churubusco, 1847 (Tracy); Portrait of Gen. Worth (Tracy); Views (2) at West Point (Eastman); also, a Portrait of Gen. Worth (Brady), and Engraving, "Wounded Soldier" (Vernet).

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

[Extract from the Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Council M. S. I., U. S., held at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., September 26, 1879. *Published herein for the information of all concerned. Proxies may be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, on or before the annual meeting in January, 1880.*]

* * * * *

"General Tower offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the Constitution of the Military Service Institution of the United States does not provide for filling a vacancy in its Executive Council: *Resolved*, that the following additional article to the Constitution be recommended for adoption according to the method prescribed in that instrument,¹ to wit:

Any vacancy that may occur in the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution of the United States may be filled by the votes of a majority of its members; but said vacancy shall only be thus filled for an unexpired term of office.

(Signed)

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Chairman.

A true copy:

T. F. RODENBOUGH,
Secretary.

¹ Changes in the Constitution may be made by a vote of two thirds of the members of the Institution: *provided*, that due notice has been mailed to each member and posted in the rooms of the Institution at least sixty (60) days prior to the meeting. *Absent members may vote by proxy.* [Extract from Constitution.]

